

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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WORLD ENERGY CONFERENCE ADMITS PRC AS MEMBER

OW220732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] New Delhi, September 21 (XINHUA) -- China has been admitted as a full member of the World Energy Conference (WEC) at its 12th congress now in session here.

The WEC's decision, approved unanimously by the international committee of the congress, entitles the Chinese member committee, as the other member states, to be addressed "The World Energy Conference Member of China." The decision requires Taiwan, previously "The World Energy Conference Member of China", to be addressed "The World Energy Conference Member of Taiwan."

The WEC has reached agreement with Taiwan that it will not be given the status of a "national committee."

Gao Xinmin, secretary-general of the preparatory committee of the Chinese national committee, told XINHUA that officials of the WEC and committees of many countries welcomed the decision to admit the People's Republic of China and made sure that the situation of "two Chinas" would not arise.

China is preparing to go through the necessary formalities to join the organization, Gao said.

With a membership of 82, the WEC is a non-governmental international academic institution. Its aim is "to promote the exploitation and peaceful use of energy resources in the best interest of mankind." The congress of the organization is held triennially.

FIRST CHINESE CULTURAL FESTIVAL OPENS AT UNESCO

OW211333 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Paris, September 20 (XINHUA) -- The first "Chinese Cultural Festival" opened here this evening in the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The ceremony was presided over by Su Lin, head of the permanent Chinese delegation to UNESCO. Chinese Vice Cultural Minister Lu Zhixian and UNESCO Director-General Amadou-Mahtar Mbow attended and spoke at the ceremony.

In his speech, Mbow praised China for its contributions to preserving cultural heritage and to social, economic and scientific progress.

Lu Zhixian described the holding of the festival as a positive result of the close cooperation between China and UNESCO. The Chinese vice minister stressed that closer cooperation among UNESCO member countries, Third World countries in particular, will be beneficial to the development of the national culture of each country, mutual understanding of different peoples and the maintenance of world peace.

During the festival, there will be performances, films and exhibitions on costumes of minority nationalities and dresses of the royal court of the Qing dynasty as well as books and photos. There will also be a handicraft shop.

To thank UNESCO for its help in sponsoring the festival, the Chinese Government presented as a gift to the organization a replica of a fresco (partial) unearthed from a princess' tomb of the Tang dynasty.

The festival, to be ended on October 7, is held by the Chinese Cultural Ministry and UNESCO China National Committee at the UNESCO's invitation.

PRODUCTION CAPACITY DISCUSSED AT RARE EARTH WORKSHOP

OW161137 Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA) -- China ranks first in the world in recoverable deposits of rare earths and is second, after the United States, in production capacity, Zhou Chuandian, vice-minister of Metallurgical Industry, said today.

The vice-minister was speaking to the opening session of the seventh international workshop on rare earth-cobalt permanent magnets (REPM) and their application, which is being held in Beijing. He said China is a developing country and is willing to cooperate with other countries in research, technical exchange, and production as well as trade in the rare earths.

The three-day workshop, sponsored by the Chinese Society of Rare Earths, brings together more than one hundred specialists and scholars from the United States, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Canada, Austria, Italy, Switzerland and China. The participants will present 78 papers on REPM and its applications.

The manufacture of REPM materials is a rising industry that began two decades ago. Today they are widely used in the electronics, space, machine-building and pharmaceutical industries. The first international REPM workshop was held in the United States in 1974 and has since become a regular annual or biennial event.

China started research in REPM during the early 1970s. Powerful magnetic materials were produced in 1979 and the results were reported at the fourth international workshop on REPM held in Japan that year, which was also the first such gathering Chinese scientists had attended.

WU XUEQIAN INTERVIEWED ON WORLD AFFAIRS, UN VISIT

LD211958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA) -- To halt the arms race, reduce world tension and help the developing countries are the three key issues facing the world today, State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian told CHINA DAILY in an interview which is carried in the paper today.

"Halting the arms race has become the primary concern of people all over the world, and the most pressing issue in that area is the deployment of the medium-range missiles in Western Europe," said the 62-year-old minister, who left for New York this morning to attend the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

"Both the Soviet Union and the United States have been professing that they are working for arms reduction. So far both powers have been working overtime to build up their nuclear arsenal while negotiations drag on. This is no way to stop the arms race," he said.

The foreign minister said he will present on behalf of the Chinese Government a new proposal in this regard in his UN speech.

The foreign minister stressed that the five principles of peaceful coexistence should be the guiding principles governing relations between different countries.

If Vietnam had observed these principles, the issue of Kampuchea would have been easily solved, Wu said.

"We are not against a political solution," Wu said. "But Vietnam must back its words with deeds. It must commit itself to the unconditional withdrawal of all its forces from Kampuchea and take concrete steps towards this end."

The same goes for the Afghanistan question, he said. "The Soviet Union must first of all set a timetable for the withdrawal of its troops from that country."

The developed countries should help the developing countries in their development, Wu said.

Many Third World countries are having economic difficulties. Some are in serious trouble. This is mainly due to shifting the burden on to the Third World countries by some developed countries during their economic crises.

Wu said the North should change its rigid attitude and enter into a North-South dialogue and subsequently global negotiations. It should discuss those pressing problems concerning relations between the developed and developing countries.

Wu said that he is eagerly looking forward to visiting Canada, a country which enjoys good relations with China.

He described Prime Minister Trudeau as an outstanding statesman. There are wide vistas for economic and technological cooperation between China and Canada, Wu added.

Describing his coming visit to the United States as an indication of improved relations between the two countries, he said "we sincerely hope that from now on Sino-American relations will continue to expand on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and mutual respect for each other's sovereignty."

"However," Wu said, "we must face the fact that the Taiwan question remains the main obstacle. The 'Taiwan Relations Act' adopted by the U.S. Congress, which regards Taiwan as a 'political entity', is a big problem."

He indicated he would probably have three rounds of talks with Secretary Shultz and meet other American officials in Washington. He hopes the meetings will be extensive, frank and smooth. He believes the talks will contribute to mutual understanding and Sino-American relations.

REAGAN MAKES NEW PROPOSAL ON EUROMISSILE TALKS

OW220927 Beijing XINHUA in English 0903 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, September 21 (XINHUA) -- President Ronald Reagan today disclosed that the United States was making a fresh proposal to the Soviet Union on Euromissiles negotiations currently taking place in Geneva.

Under the reported new proposal, the United States would drop its demand for a world-wide ceiling on the medium-range missiles, calling for equality between NATO and the Soviets on missiles in Europe and a freeze on Soviet missiles aimed at China and Japan.

Reagan said in a written statement published by the White House today that the new proposal, approved by Washington's western allies, had been given to U.S. negotiators at the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union on Euromissiles.

Speaking to regional broadcasters shortly after issuing the statement, Reagan said, "The time has come for the Soviets to show the world they're serious about peace and good will." He called on the Soviet Union to "respond in a constructive manner to the proposal so that the Geneva negotiations can arrive at the positive result."

Meanwhile, White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters that "two things are paramount in our (arms) policy". "One is that we will achieve our commitment... through arms control if possible, through deployment if necessary. Global ceiling has been and still is a principle of our negotiating position," he noted.

Speakes also said that Reagan will make public details of the U.S. proposal within the next few days.

WEINBERGER COMMENTS ON IMPROVING PRC-U.S. RELATIONS

LD212254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo, September 21 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger said that the United States hopes to improve relations with China but can only do what is commensurate to their present relationship in the area of military cooperation, the Japanese paper YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported today.

In an interview granted to the paper's correspondent in Washington on September 19, Weinberger said that China needs to modernize its equipment and "we are ready to consider any requests by China on a case-by-case basis."

Weinberger is to make an official visit to China beginning September 22 and he will make a stopover in Tokyo on September 24 for talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other high-ranking Japanese officials.

He said the United States and China are friendly countries, but not allies. The United States hopes to have some military cooperation with China, but this is not a cooperation between allies, he stressed.

XINHUA ANALYZES TENSE U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW220011 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1645 GMT 19 Sep 83

[News Roundup by XINHUA reporter Tang Shan: "U.S.-Soviet Relations Becoming Tense Again"]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Sep (XINHUA) -- An unprecedentedly fierce battle of words plus some action has been started recently between the two superpowers -- the United States and the Soviet Union -- over the South Korean airliner, which was attacked and destroyed by Soviet military aircraft. Relations between the two countries, which seemed to have been somewhat relaxed not too long ago, are becoming tense again.

The world was shaken by the tragic incident of 1 September when a South Korean Boeing 747 passenger plane was shot down by Soviet interceptors, resulting in the loss of 269 lives.

Reactions from across the world have indicated that the Soviet Union has touched off waves of protests worldwide by its attack and destruction of a civilian passenger plane and it has landed in a very defensive position internationally.

What is most noteworthy is the fact that the incident has cast a shadow over U.S.-Soviet relations, bringing a new atmosphere of tension to relations. As everyone knows, the United States and the Soviet Union, each for its own purpose, offered a number of "relaxation" and "conciliation" gestures to each other during the period preceding the incident. They include, for instance, both sides signing a 5-year grain agreement, eventually compromising at the resumed Madrid session of the European Security Conference, becoming a little more flexible in their positions at the strategic nuclear arms talks, agreeing to improve their "hot line" contact, the Soviet Union approving emigration of a number of dissidents, the United States lifting its embargo on exporting oil pipeline-laying machines to the Soviet Union, and so on. But before long the two countries, because of the South Korean airliner incident, are again swearing at each other at the top of their lungs. The gestures of "detente" have been replaced by "retaliatory measures" and mutual accusations.

U.S. leaders and news media denounce the Soviet Union's attack and destruction of the airliner as a "shocking atrocity," "terrorist action in the air" and "a crime against mankind." The U.S. House of Representatives has also unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the Soviet Union for its "cold-blooded, brutal and barbarous attack on a commercial airliner." In addition to calling for an urgent session of the UN Security Council to put the Soviet Union in the defendant's seat, the United States has also taken a series of "sanctions." President Reagan has announced cancellation of the transport cooperation agreement signed by the two countries in June this year and the suspension of talks between the two countries on establishing new consulates in each other's country; he has reaffirmed the decision to deny U.S. entry to Aeroflot scheduled flights, which has been in effect since December 1981, and ordered all U.S. airlines to sever their business ties with the civil airline of the Soviet Union, and all Aeroflot offices in the United States to close down. The United States feels that the incident is not just an issue between the United States and the Soviet Union, but rather a "serious international issue," that "the Soviet Union has offended the entire international society and all other countries must be involved in the matter." Therefore, it has demanded sanctions against the Soviet Union by other countries also. At present, many Western countries have temporarily suspended their civil aviation ties with Moscow.

On 16 September, the United States again notified the Soviet Union that it could not permit the special plane carrying Soviet delegation leader Gromyko to the UN General Assembly to land at any commercial airport, but at a designated military airport. The Soviet Union made its announcement the next day that, because the United States could not guarantee his safety, Gromyko would be unable to go to New York for the General Assembly meeting.

The Soviet Union has refused to apologize or pay compensation. (PRAVDA Chief Editor Afanasyev says, to admit mistake or pay compensations would be tantamount to pleading guilty and the Soviet Union does not think itself guilty.) Not only that, it has accused the United States of "slander" and "deceptive defamation" of the Soviet Union, asserting that the airliner incident was a "premeditated, carefully planned reconnaissance operation" by the United States; that "the plane was used by U.S. secret service organizations to carry out their dirty business" and that the United States should "be held fully responsible for the tragic incident." The Soviet side has also emphasized that the United States "has raised the anti-Soviet hue and cry" because it "intends to further its policy of aggravating the tense world situation, intensifying the arms race and undermining arms limitation measures." The Soviet Union has already ordered its 20 students studying in U.S. universities to return home. This was the first time the Soviet Union called back its students from the United States in the 25 years since the U.S.-Soviet education exchange program was started.

The storm between the United States and the Soviet Union is quite turbulent and seems far from over. At present, large numbers of ships and aircraft dispatched by both sides are converging on the area in the Sea of Japan where the wreckage of the plane fell to vie to recover the "black box" that recorded the words spoken by the pilot. Into whose hands will this "black box" fall? What will happen when the secret of the "black box" is revealed? When it is, a new high tide may very well occur in the battle between the two sides to reveal the inside story of each other.

Judging from the latest development, although the United States is using strong words in its denunciations of the Soviet Union, it nevertheless is restrained in the "sanctions" it has taken against the latter. Reagan has made it known that the Geneva nuclear arms reduction talks will continue and expressed his hope that the talks will make progress. The grain agreement signed by the two sides is not canceled either.

The squabble between the United States and the Soviet Union over the South Korean airliner incident has proved once again that, notwithstanding the continued "talks" and "dialogue" between them, their relations may become dramatically tense at any time if a certain incident should occur, because the contradictions between them and their struggle against each other are acute and irreconcilable.

OFFICIALS MEET JAPANESE GROUPS, COMMENT ON POLICY

Gu Mu on Foreign Investment

LD212252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA) -- China will perfect laws to protect foreign investors' interests, State Councillor Gu Mu said to a delegation of top Japanese businessmen here today.

Gu listed three principles: protect legal profits of foreign investors, try to use advanced foreign techniques of management wherever possible, make no changes in the present policy on joint ventures.

He also said he hoped there would be more economic cooperation between China and Japan, and that more ways would be found to cooperate besides the current ventures, though joint ventures are an important form, he emphasized.

Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan, said he hoped more concrete results would come out of discussions to be conducted by the permanent bodies for promoting joint ventures in each country.

The 42-member delegation of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade led by Yoshihiro Inayama arrived in Beijing on Monday.

Li Peng on Energy Policy

LD212234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1306 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Li Peng today outlined China's current energy policy to the visiting Jungar coal project consortium of the Japan-Asia Exchange Association.

He said that China will give priority to the development of hydroelectric power, coal, petroleum and nuclear power on a limited scale, to meet the needs of its modernization program for energy. The focus of the current energy development is on coal, he added.

There are favorable conditions for the development of the Jungar coal field in Inner Mongolia, north China, Li Peng said, adding that Jungar has rich reserves of high-quality coal and good transport services. "We hope to use foreign funds to speed up the development of the coal field," he told the Japanese guests.

The vice-premier said that China will develop other opencast coal fields apart from Jungar. "So there is a broad prospect for cooperation between China and Japan in production of coal mining equipment," he said.

Eiji Yamagata, head of the Japanese delegation and senior managing director of the Nippon Steel Corporation, said it is his hope that cooperation between the two countries in the Jungar project will lend an impetus to Sino-Japanese friendship.

"Japanese enterprises will do everything in their power to make the project a success," he said.

NAKASONE COMMENTS ON JAPAN-CHINA RELATIONS

HK210938 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 83 p 1

["Special Dispatch From Tokyo" by Sun Dongming: "Responding to a Question in the House of Representatives, Prime Minister Nakasone Says Japan's Reflection on its War Against China Is fundamental to Developing Japanese-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] To have friendly relations with our close neighbor China is the fundamental policy of Japan, said Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone to the Budget Commission under the House of Representatives on the afternoon of 19 September. That Japan reflects on its war against China, and that such errors will not take place again is also the basis of developing relations between the two nations.

Nakasone expressed this in response to a question put forth by Ishibashi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party.

On relations with China, Nakasone said: In 1973, when former Prime Minister Tanaka visited China, the two nations issued a joint statement to reestablish diplomatic relations, in which Japan expressed its deep reflection on the sufferings of China and its people caused by wars in the past, and that Japan would do its best to show its sincerity in the friendly cooperation between the two nations. These are the ideas of the Japanese Government, as well as my own. Reflections on the great sufferings and injuries of China caused by Japan, and that such errors should not take place again in the relations with China in the future is the basis of the realization of normalizing diplomatic relations between the two nations, and also the basis of developing friendly relations in the future.

On Sino-Soviet relations, Nakasone expressed that he would not say anything about the policy adopted by China. Nonetheless, he held that at least for peace in Asia and the world, Japan's fundamental policy is to cooperate with China and to make common efforts. He expressed that in Japanese-Chinese relations, Japan will persist in the basic spirit of the Japan-China friendship declaration and the Sino-Japanese treaty.

In answering Chairman Ishibashi's question, Nakasone also expressed his views on the aggressive war initiated by Japan. Concerning the "Japanese-Chinese war," he said that (Japan's) invasion of other countries is internationally acknowledged; this has become the general view. It is necessary to practice introspection and self-discipline. On the Pacific war, he personally held that it was an erroneous war.

JAPAN RETRACTS INVITATION TO USSR MILITARY ATTACHE

LD212322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1710 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo, September 21 (XINHUA) -- Japanese defense agency today retracted its invitation to the Soviet military attache and the deputy attache to view this morning's military field-firing exercises. It is a usual practice to invite foreign military attaches to observe the exercises, which are held annually by the defense agency at the Higashi Fuji firing range near Shizuoka Prefecture. The defense agency, it was reported, had sent the invitation before the Soviets shot down a South Korean airliner and received the Soviet military attaches' reply of acceptance. The cancellation reportedly demonstrates the Japanese defense agency's displeasure at the Soviet downing of the plane.

PRC-UK BEGIN 4TH ROUND OF TALKS ON HONG KONG

OW220156 Beijing XINHUA in English 0145 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- The fourth round of the second stage of the Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue began at 9:00 hours here today. The talks are scheduled to continue through September 23.

NOTED JURIST ON HONG KONG SOVEREIGNTY, ADMINISTRATION

HK210727 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0443 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 21 Sep (XINHUA) -- Today, Shi Liang, chairman of the China Democratic League and a noted jurist, talked with a XINHUA reporter concerning the issue of China's recovery of sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997. She said: The proposition of "separation of sovereignty from administrative power" cannot be justified in terms of law or in terms of legal principle, and it is an encroachment on the principle of sovereignty affirmed by international law.

Shi Liang pointed out that our country is an independent sovereign state. According to established principles of international law: "sovereignty is the supreme authority, an authority independent of any other authority in the world," and "is independent whether within the territory of the state or outside the territory of the state." (see Oppenheim's "International Law") Sovereignty means the supreme power inherent in a country in dealing with its internal affairs and international affairs without being interfered with or restrained by any other country. As for administrative power, it is the right of a government in administering its internal affairs, including legislation, jurisdiction, and administration. Sovereignty is established on the basis of administrative power, and administrative power is the embodiment of the sovereignty of a state. If there were no administrative power, sovereignty would only amount to empty talk.

She said that sovereignty and administrative power are inseparable. Britain attempts to let China recover sovereignty over Hong Kong in name but to maintain its rule over Hong Kong afterwards, which can only amount to an encroachment on the sovereignty of our country.

Shi Liang said: The China Democratic League resolutely supports the decision of the Chinese Government on recovering sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997. This decision reflects the interests and demands of all the Chinese people, including the Hong Kong compatriots, and it is also the embodiment of the independent diplomatic policy of our country.

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE CITES UK'S HEATH ON HONG KONG

HK211234 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0846 GMT 21 Sep 83

["Heath Says Hong Kong's Future Prosperity Does Not Depend on a Continuing British Presence" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 21 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Former British Prime Minister Heath said: "Hong Kong's future prosperity does not depend on a continuing British presence."

Heath said this when he was interviewed in Wellington on the "World at One" program. The BBC broadcast the recording of his remarks yesterday.

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Heath pointed out that the difficulty with the negotiations between China and Britain lay in the old question of sovereignty. Only when the return of sovereignty to China was accepted could they make arrangements that would be of benefit. He believed that China had placed the sovereignty issue above economic considerations. Heath said: "It is necessary to get the governor's advisers to see the realities of life, that is, Hong Kong will be returned to China. Only when they face realities can they start making arrangements that will be of most benefit."

Heath also pointed out that the Chinese denied that they had been responsible for rocking the boat. Their aim was to be practical and ensure Hong Kong's prosperity. He pointed out that Hong Kong's future prosperity did not depend on a continuing British presence in any form after the year 1997. He said: "I believe that Hong Kong has a contribution to make to China in its present attitude, but that is really quite separate from the British presence."

Heath said that China had very great interests in ensuring Hong Kong's prosperity, but they are not prepared to abandon sovereignty.

ASEAN URGES VIETNAM TO WITHDRAW FROM KAMPUCHEA

OW212030 Beijing XINHUA in English 1935 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA) -- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations today called upon Vietnam to pull out its troops from Kampuchea "on a territorial basis", according to reports received here.

The appeal came in a joint statement simultaneously released in the capitals of the five nations. The appeal suggested that Vietnam's pull-outs begin from the westernmost areas of Kampuchea along the Thai-Kampuchean border. It also called for a ceasefire in the evacuated zones which should then be made "safe areas" for uprooted Kampuchean civilians to be supervised by the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees. The appeal said that peace-keeping forces and observer groups should be introduced to monitor the withdrawals and should ensure that the proposed ceasefire and safe areas are respected. However, the appeal did not tell which nations should form the "peace-keeping forces" and "observer groups."

Sources of the Thai Foreign Ministry said that the appeal was adopted at a recent session of the ASEAN Standing Committee in Jakarta and would be submitted to the U.N. Secretary General for circulation as an official document during the current U.N. General Assembly session.

It was reported that the appeal did not mention the relevant resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly sessions and the international conference on Kampuchea which stand for a pull-out of all foreign troops from Kampuchea, the restoration and maintenance of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea, and the rights of the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny.

The appeal suggested an international conference for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Kampuchea at "appropriate time" but did not say whether it should be convened by the United Nations.

YANG DEZHI MEETS TURKISH MILITARY DELEGATION

OW211046 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, at noon today met and feted a senior military delegation from Turkey led by General Necip Torumtay, second chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces.

During the meeting Yang Dezhi and Torumtay held that exchanges of visits would help increase mutual understanding between the two armies and enhance friendship between the two countries.

This morning, the delegation visited successively the headquarters of the P.L.A. Air Force and of the Navy. General Torumtay reviewed the honor guard made up of men of P.L.A. Air Force and Navy, in the company of Air Force Commander Zhang Tingfa and Naval commander Liu Huaqing.

SONG RENQIONG ATTENDS 'L'UNITA' FESTIVAL

OW190804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Rome, September 18 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary of the Communist Party of Italy [PCI] Enrico Berlinguer said here today that the Italian communists want neither Soviet SS-20 missiles nor missile to be deployed on Comiso nor U.S. Pershing missiles and cruise missiles.

Speaking of the Euromissile problem at the closing ceremony of the national festival of the party's paper L'UNITA, Berlinguer said the Italian communists are opposed to any dominant position by either side. The ceremony was attended by over a million Italian Communist Party members and supporters and delegations of over 70 foreign communist parties, socialist parties and social democratic parties. Among them were Chinese Communist Party Politburo member Song Renqiong, a delegation of the Chinese paper THE PEOPLE'S DAILY, and Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad interim Zhang Fadian.

Berlinguer said, the Geneva negotiations should not be going on only between the two superpowers. "We suggest and demand all the countries belonging to the two blocs join the negotiations," he added.

Talking about the Lebanese situation, the general secretary said his party had supported Italy's sending troops to the Mideast country.

However, he said, now the situation there has changed. If a cease-fire agreement could not be reached soon between the Lebanese conflicting forces, if the multi-national troops were not joined by other neutral and nonaligned countries and not put under the UN command, the Italian troops should be withdrawn from Lebanon.

As for the home situation, the general secretary reiterated the party's opposition stand.

This year's activities to celebrate the annual national festival of the party paper L'UNITA were held on a bigger scale than ever in history. During the festival, which was opened on September 1, debates, discussions and picture exhibitions were held.

I. 22 Sep 83

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

ITALY, UK REAFFIRM COMMITMENT TO MISSILES

OW170220 Beijing XINHUA in English 0206 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] London, September 16 (XINHUA) -- Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher reaffirmed their governments' commitment to deploy U.S. missiles in Europe by the end of this year in the absence of an agreement in the arms limitation talks in Geneva, according to a spokesman of the prime minister's office here today.

In his first working trip abroad since taking office last month, Craxi paid a one-day visit to Britain, accompanied by Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti. The two leaders expressed identical views on the East-West relations in their talks. They were joined later by the two foreign ministers, Giulio Andreotti and Geoffrey Howe, the spokesman said.

The two leaders reaffirmed support for the NATO position on the arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union. They discussed the situation in Lebanon, and agreed on the need to protect the multinational peace-keeping forces there. They also compared notes on the prospect of the EEC summit conference due to be held in Athens in December, he added.

Craxi arrived here from Paris yesterday and left here this afternoon.

CIVIL AFFAIRS MINISTER, PARTY VISIT SCANDINAVIA

OW202038 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese social welfare delegation led by Cui Naifu, minister of civil affairs, left here by air this evening for a friendship visit to Denmark, Norway and Sweden at the invitation of the social affairs ministers of these three countries.

NEW PRC ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN BELGIUM

LD211433 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Brussels, September 21 (XINHUA) -- China's new Ambassador to Belgium Zhang Shu today presented his credentials to King Baudouin. Zhang conveyed to the king regards of Chinese state leaders Li Xiannian and Deng Xiaoping. The king expressed thanks for that and hoped the good relations between Belgium and China develop further in all fields.

FIRST PRC CONTAINER VESSEL ARRIVES IN LONDON

OW210337 Beijing XINHUA in English 0129 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] London, September 20 (XINHUA) -- The first complete container vessel "Tanghe" of the China Ocean Shipping Company arrived here today, marking the start of the Sino-European container service. To celebrate the inauguration, Captain Liu Youzhong gave a reception on board this evening which was attended by more than 40 British and Chinese guests from trade, financial and shipping circles. The 18,000-ton container vessel, by way of Hong Kong and Singapore, calls at European ports of London, Hamburg, Antwerp and Rotterdam in turn. The China Ocean Shipping Company provides a twice-monthly cargo service to Europe. It is believed that the Sino-European container service will make an important contribution to the development of trade and shipping relations between China and Europe.

KANG KEQING MEETS ROMANIAN YOUTH DELEGATION

LD212332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, a famous Chinese women's leader, met here this afternoon with a delegation of the Council of Romanian Young Pioneers led by Cristescu Poliana, chairman of the council. Kang is also vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee and chairman of the Chinese People's National Committee for the Defence of Children.

Romanian Young Pioneers is a childrens organization under direct leadership of the Romanian Communist Party. It now has 2.5 million members, ranging from seven to 14 in age. The delegation has come to acquaint themselves with the activities of China's young pioneers and exchange experience with their Chinese counterpart.

PRC, ROMANIA SIGN BROADCASTING COOPERATION PACT

OW211851 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest, September 21 (XINHUA) -- A year-long radio and television cooperation protocol was signed here today between China and Romania.

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Li Zewang and general director of Romanian T.V. station Ilie Radulescu signed the protocol.

A series of measures will be taken including that of exchanging radio and television programs and sending T.V. delegations and bringing groups from each country to promote mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries.

CHINESE EDITION OF TITO'S WORKS PUBLISHED

OW211337 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA) -- The Beijing-based People's Publishing House has published the Chinese edition of Selected Works (1952-1960) of the late Yugoslav leader Josip Broz Tito.

The book contains 18 reports and speeches made between 1952 and 1960. Included are a report on democracy and economic management delivered at the sixth national congress of the League of Communists in 1952 and a report on Yugoslavia's domestic and foreign policies delivered at the seventh national congress of the league in 1958, as well as a speech at Pula in 1956.

The 266,000-word hardback edition will be available later this month at Xinhua bookstores in major cities. Selections of Tito's works in later years have already been published in China.

DENG LIQUN MEETS CONGO JOURNALISTS 20 SEP

OW201954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA) -- A senior Chinese Communist Party official said today that it was a total misinterpretation to say that China was taking a right turn, as has been rumored abroad.

In a meeting with a group of journalists from the Congo, Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat and head of the Propaganda Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, said that China has always stuck to the socialist road. In the last five years socialist public ownership has progressed not retreated.

The Socialist principle "to each according to his work", Deng said, has been better implemented. Socialism demands that the economy must be developed in a proportionate and planned way. China's plan has been carried out more successfully.

The leadership of the Chinese Communist Party as the ruling party has not been weakened but strengthened, Deng Liqun said. Now is one of the best periods since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949 in terms of the party's prestige among the people and relations between party and people, he said. The cultural and material life of both urban and rural residents has been much improved.

Deng Liqun cited the enthusiasm for the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" to show that China is sticking to the socialist road. He said it was first planned to print 12 million copies, but 30 million have been printed and this still falls short of demand. Such enthusiasm for study is something rarely seen in many years.

Deng Liqun also answered questions on China's revolution and construction raised by members of the delegation led by Claude Bivoua, director of "METI", a government paper.

Commenting on the rumor that China is taking a right turn, Deng Liqun said he made a recent investigation in seven provinces and autonomous regions in the northwest. The life of the peasants there has greatly changed as compared with that before the founding of the People's Republic. Peasants told him that their life is now better than that of landlords in the past and they are closer to socialism.

"What those peasants said is a forceful answer to rumors abroad," Deng said.

SOMALI OFFICIAL FETES, THANKS DOCTORS

OW220124 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Mogadishu, September 21 (XINHUA) -- Somali Vice Minister of Health Abdirashid Shaykh Ahmed praised this evening the close cooperation and mutual help between the Somali and Chinese medical workers in the Benadir Hospital aided by China. At a banquet given by the Health Ministry on the arrival of the new Chinese doctors and the departure of those who had completed their tour of duty in this country, Abdirashid said "China has sent many batches of doctors to Somalia since 1965, we always bear in mind that they have done their best for humanitarianism in Somalia." The new team of Chinese doctors arrived here on September 8.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CUTTING CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

HK210753 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Welcome the Happy Tidings -- On Scaling Down Capital Construction"]

[Text] On 1 September this newspaper published news of the reduction in capital construction carried out in Jilin, Shanxi, and Beijing. For more than half a month, news of victories has been successively reported in Shandong, Xizang, and Shaanxi, and we are publishing some brief news about them today. We hope that more "news of victory" will come in the future.

People are quite familiar with "news of victory." In the last years of the war of liberation there were victories and news of victories every day; it might be said that news of victory kept pouring in. In that period, and in the period after the founding of the country when rehabilitation of the economy and socialist construction took place, there were victories and there were reports of victories. The achievements gained on various fronts were very inspiring.

However before too long, in 1958, news of the launching of satellites here and the raising of rockets there, reports of the output of 10,000 jin of grain per mu today and of 100,000 jin of grain tomorrow, and other news of similar absurdity were rampant. There were plenty of reports but there were no real victories. At last the masses came to understand that the reports were but lies. So the status of victory news was downgraded. When it came to the years of the "great Cultural Revolution," there were reports color-plated with red nearly every day, and "spring thunder" here and "the dawn" of something there filled the pages of newspapers. These multitudes of reports were but the hollownest slogans. The truth of them was quite clear in the minds of the broad masses.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee restored the tradition of seeking truth from facts. False, exaggerated, and empty words have come under attack. Great changes have taken place. People who indulge in false talk are no longer popular and are dwindling in number. However, statistics submitted by certain units are still "spotted with water," and this says something about persons who do not handle things matter-of-factly. In this respect all leaders should keep a sober mind.

The news of victory in economic construction is different from the news of victory during a war. In fighting there are both victories and reports, with victories preceding reports. But in economic construction, news of victory can be reported when a plan is made or when a project begins construction, and even when a leader says something. There are cases of victories following reports and also cases of reports without victories. Therefore we should adopt at least three attitudes about such happy tidings: The first is to welcome it; the second is to analyze it; and the third is to supervise it.

"Investment in capital construction must be scaled down" -- this is a strategic decision of the central authorities. This decision must be carried out by all regions and all departments without exception. Plans and measures for implementation of the "scaling down" decision should be announced publicly to obtain the supervision of the leaders and the masses. The aim of doing this is to realize reports being accompanied by victories, so that the "scaling down" decision can be carried out without falsification or reservation, and without leaving room for any trouble in the future. Only in this way can the overall national economy progress more smoothly.

'NEW SITUATION' SOUGHT IN TECHNOLOGY IMPORTS

HK200230 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Zhu Rongji: "On Technical Progress and Technology Imports"]

[Text] Constantly Raising Economic Returns Is a Prerequisite For Realizing the Strategic Goal of Reinvigorating the Economy

The general target advanced by the 12th CPC National Congress for economic construction in our country is to strive to quadruple the total annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century on the premise of constantly raising economic returns. This is a correct policy based on our experience and lessons gained in socialist construction over the past 30 or so years. In the past we once suffered great losses due to one-sidedly pursuing high speed and ignoring economic returns. To achieve high speed, the scope of capital construction was over-expanded. As a result the supply of raw materials was unbalanced, heavy industrial production -- especially energy production and communications -- was hampered, and light industry and the market were also affected. The quality of the enterprises and their products became inferior, and the quantity of products produced decreased. These problems have not been fundamentally solved even to this day. The central leading comrades recently taught us that the work of quadrupling the total output value should be done well and not badly. I think this means that quadrupling the total output value must take the constant raising of economic returns as its premise and that speed must be subordinate to economic returns. Although the question of speed is very important, even affecting the destiny of the state in certain historical periods, in economic affairs economic returns are always a yardstick for economic workers.

It Is Necessary To Shift the Focus of Economic Work to the Track of Technical Progress

To raise economic returns, it is necessary to shift the focus of economic work to the track of technical progress. At the national science and technology awards rally held last year, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that a guiding ideology in economic construction is that "in order to realize modernization, reinvigorate the economy, and quadruple the total industrial and agricultural output value, we must rely on the progress of science and technology." Premier Zhao also clearly pointed out that fulfillment of half of the task of quadrupling the total output value must rely on technical progress.

The main roles played by technical progress in promoting the economy can be summed up as follows: 1) improve the quality of the labor force, 2) improve productive technology, 3) raise the technical level of equipment, and 4) raise the level of management. Some comrades have used statistics to show the influence of technical progress on the increase of production. Their conclusion is that over the past 30 years or so, less than 20 percent of the increase of the total industrial output value was achieved because of technical progress. This does not accord with demands that "the fulfillment of half of the task must rely on technical progress." In major industrial countries the percentage of the economic increase caused by technical progress, one of many positive factors for economic growth, was 5 to 20 percent at the beginning of this century. However, it was raised to 60 to 80 percent in the 1970's. This provides us with important information in making policy decisions for the construction of socialist modernization.

The world has already experienced three industrial revolutions. These three revolutions all resulted from new discoveries in science and new development in technology. They brought the emergence of new industries and the change of the economic structure.

The first industrial revolution, started at the end of the 18th century, was based on mechanization in smelting pig iron and cotton spinning. The second industrial revolution, started in the mid-1840's, was a period characterized by the steam engine, railways, and steel. The third industrial revolution, which took place at the beginning of this century, was based on the development of electric power, chemical products, and cars. Some people have prophesied that the fourth industrial revolution will begin very soon (some hold that it started in the 1970's). Central in this new period will be microwave equipment, laser technology, genetic engineering, and the exploitation of new materials and energy resources. The previous industrial revolutions usually lasted 50 years. The length of the next revolution will probably be shorter and economic development will probably be astonishing. We are faced with a world-wide challenge.

We should not forget that in the mid-1950's our economic conditions and technical level were not inferior to those of Japan, and in the mid-1960's the disparity was not great. However in the following decade we ignored science and technology, which are "direct productive forces," and missed an opportunity. In the same period, Japan by "building the country with technology," soon became an economically big country. This is a profound lesson for us. The coming two decades will be a period for us to catch up with the advanced countries. We must never again ignore technical progress.

The Center of Technical Progress Is To Improve Quality and Reduce Consumption

The question of quality (in a sense, the variety of designs also belongs to the category of the quality) has a bearing on the existence of the enterprises, the prosperity of the country, and the practice of economy in the national economy. Originally this could easily be understood. However, because of our economic system and policies, the question of quality (variety of designs) has never been placed in an important position nor has due importance been attached to it.

The main shortcoming of the current system is inflexibility. As a result, there is no competition between enterprises and enterprises themselves are unable to work on their own initiative or adopt flexible measures. In making plans and in management, the problem of quality control has not been given due consideration and there are no effective systems for quality control. In price policy, no flexible economic measures have been taken so that high-quality products can be sold at higher prices and low-quality products can be sold at lower prices. In the credit loan policy, there is no preferential treatment for enterprises that have improved product quality and increased product variety so as to encourage them to make further achievements in this respect. For this reason, despite our efforts over the past several years to popularize quality control in enterprises, no decisive progress has yet been made in quality improvement.

The quality improvement means an increase in the use value and the greatest possible social and economic returns gained at the smallest cost. For example, two tire factories each produce 1 million tires a year. But the service life of the tires produced by the first factory is 20,000 km and those produced by the other is 40,000 km. According to the present planning and examination systems, if other conditions are the same the two factories should have the same economic returns. However, the actual contributions of the two factories to society are not as simple as 1:2, because to produce a tire, a large quantity of precious rubber, charcoal blacking and other materials, as well as fuel and electricity, have to be used. Thus, how can the current system encourage technical progress?

If we do not change the practice of "gaining a victory with quantity" into a realistic one of "gaining a victory with quality," we can never extricate ourselves from the backward technological situation and can never become a powerful and modern country.

Reducing the consumption of raw materials, fuel, and power is a pressing task at present in the national economy. It is also where the latent capacity of the industrial enterprises lies. Reducing consumption is almost a synonym for reducing costs, because at present, material consumption makes up more than 80 percent of the costs of industrial products. Now, with regard to material consumption in our industrial enterprises, we have lagged behind not only in comparison with the advanced countries but also in comparison with our own historical records. Thus, we must achieve progress in technology. In our country the main target for technical progress is to reduce consumption or to save raw materials and energy rather than manpower.

Along with the practice of the open-door economic policy, the contacts between the domestic and international markets, the arrival of the world-wide industrial revolution, the development of the international economy and technology, and the further development of the reform of the internal economic system, our industry is faced with a stern challenge, and the enterprises are faced with the task of improving quality. The time has passed when the enterprises could drift along by using cheap raw materials and paying low wages. The development of both the domestic and international economic situation will force enterprises to improve their quality in order to exist and develop. In capitalist countries, after each economic crisis many enterprises are bound to go bankrupt and be replaced by other enterprises. Thus the technical level is raised a step. China's entrepreneurs must have high aspirations. They must throw away the idea of "eating out of the same big pot" and, in the socialist competition, make more contributions to the four modernizations by means of their masterful technical skills. In our country, a number of entrepreneurs who have acquired strategic ideas on modern production and management have already emerged or are emerging. They reflect the characteristics of our era. Their common strategy is to improve quality, increase variety, and reduce consumption through technical progress to make the enterprises take on a new look. All our economic policies, systems, and measures, as well as economic legislation and supervision, must be reformed and established in line with this demand, so that the fundamental policy of promoting and encouraging technical progress can be carried out in full.

The Three Policies of Technological Enhancement

Technological enhancement involves various aspects which must be dealt with in a unified and "coordinated" way. In a general sense, "coordinated" means to rely on existing technological conditions and to take care of -- on a product-by-product basis and in a "coordinated" and systematic way -- all aspects concerned including technological breakthroughs, development of new products, adoption of new techniques, introduction and adaptation of new foreign technology, popularization and transplantation of domestically developed new technology, technological transformation of enterprises and mass production of new products, standardization, measurements, patents, information collection, consultative service, training, and so on. Only by coordinating different aspects when drawing up a plan can we acquire new comprehensive productive forces and give full play to the economic results.

All the above can also be summed up into three policies, namely, development of technical and professional resources, choice of technology to be developed, and transplantation of technology.

Development of technical and professional resources is the basis of technological progress. In our country the opportunity to receive higher education is scarce, vocational education is far from developed, and the technological level, the quantity and quality of economic administrative personnel, and the mix of technical personnel fail to meet the needs of modernization.

A radical solution to problems concerning the training of technical personnel requires the efforts of several generations. To be sure, development of technical and professional resources requires investment. However, investment in the development of intellectual resources is, economically speaking, much more fruitful than investment in fixed assets. Various departments and local organizations should try by every means to tap latent power to raise investment in the development of intellectual resources. Some profit-oriented local organizations would rather invest in duplicate construction projects, such as small cigarette factories, than in the development of intellectual resources. They are short-sighted indeed.

Choice of technology to be developed and introduced determines the direction of technological enhancement. Premier Zhao Ziyang put forth a definite goal that "a technological structure with Chinese characteristics must be built." All departments and trades should draw up their own relatively stable policies for technological investment and equipment replenishment in light of the actual situation. Choice of technology means, based on these policies, to fix the targets of technological enhancement, decide what technologies we should develop ourselves and what is to be introduced from abroad, decide whether software or hardware will be imported, and set technical standards for different projects and the criteria to evaluate the economic results.

Transplantation of technology determines technological progress in both extent and depth. This is related mainly to policy concerning transplantation forms (transfer of patent ownership or popularization) of domestically developed technology and of technology imported from abroad to different sectors, trades, geographic areas, and economic strata. Technological transplantation is, to a certain extent, affected by choice of technology. A correct choice of technology may lead to success in transplantation of technology and may accelerate technological progress. The development of technical and professional resources and the choice of technology are key factors in the formulation of our country's current technological enhancement plan. Great importance must be attached to both aspects.

Import of Applicable Advanced Technology Is a Shortcut to Technological Enhancement

To fulfill the party's strategic goal we must adhere to the principle of self-reliance, relying mainly on our existing technical and material basis, enhancing our scientific research and design ability and technological force, and fully tapping our own latent technical power to solve problems that we can solve ourselves. However, in order to speed up technological enhancement and to increase our self-reliance, we must really attach great importance to the import of advanced foreign technology. This is a shortcut to technological enhancement for our country. All technology which we so far cannot develop ourselves but which is badly needed for production should be introduced in good time through different channels and be adapted to local conditions, based on the results of investigations and unified plans. By doing so we can leap over the gap and thus speed up our technological enhancement from a new starting point. If we insist on developing everything ourselves we may waste a lot of time, and this is by no means rational. No advanced industrialized countries would do so.

Since the founding of the PRC we have made some strides toward importing technology. However, since we have focused our attention on the import of complete-set equipment, we have very little experience in using introduced technology to transform existing enterprises.

CPC central authorities and leading comrades of the State Council have shown great concern for the use of introduced technology to transform existing enterprises, especially medium- and small-size enterprises, and have repeatedly instructed us "to extensively carry out technical transformation in a big way," "to appropriately relax the policy, to transfer to lower levels the power of examining and approving projects, and to simplify working procedure." We are now conscientiously carrying out these instructions and are working out a new set of procedures and methods step by step. To create a new situation in technology import the State Council has adopted two measures. The first measure is to draw up a plan according to which 3,000 items of advanced technology will be introduced in the 3 years following the "Sixth 5-Year Plan." This plan, aimed at strengthening the technical transformation of existing enterprises -- especially medium- and small-size enterprises -- is an important step toward enhancing the technical level of industrial and communications enterprises and toward improving comprehensive economic results which will lay down a solid foundation for development of the national economy for the period of the "Seventh 5-Year Plan." This work is currently well under way. The second measure is to expand the power of Shanghai and Tianjin to initiate technological transformation of medium- and small-size enterprises by introducing foreign technology. The two decisions were made separately in March this year. This second measure has already achieved initial results and has remarkably pushed ahead the import of technology.

Sum Up Experience, Do a Good Job in Transforming the Existing Enterprise by Importing Technology

In light of the experience we have accumulated in our initial practice in carrying out the experimental projects of expanding the power of Shanghai and Tianjin, as well as in our practice in other places, it is necessary to pay attention to the following problems in importing technology.

1. The technology import plan must be linked with the plan for technological transformation of different trades and must conform with the state's policies on technology and equipment replenishment. Our country is large and the people's interest in modernization is high. If we do not have an overall plan on the technology import, which considers conditions at different levels, or if we simply separate the technology import plan from technological transformation plan, we will surely suffer setbacks: In some cases projects may fail because the necessary funds and conditions are not available; in other cases we may see resources wasted because of duplicate construction. Therefore, in carrying out this work, we must adopt an overall viewpoint, subordinate the interests of a single enterprise to the interests of the whole trade, and improve coordination on a nationwide scale. In technology import, we must start with those weak links in a trade, find out the technological gap between us and foreign countries, concentrate our effort on certain weak links, and carry out our operation step by step. The machine-building and electronics industries must focus their attention on energy saving on a product-by-product basis, and devote great effort to developing essential components and parts and to energy-saving equipment that is extensively used. The light and textile industry must attach importance to the quality and variety of products. Raw material industries must pay special attention to technological innovation, comprehensive use of resources, and reduction of energy consumption.

2. In importing technologies, attention should be paid to software instead of confining our scope to whole sets of equipment. Importing software usually means buying patent illustrations, drawings, computer procedures, and technological codes and standards, abilities, demonstrations, and guidance regarding designing, techniques, manufacturing, assembling, debugging, testing, maintenance, and management.

It also means technical training and import of qualified personnel. Importing hardware means buying mechanical and electrical equipment, specific devices, and special structures. Some comrades do not distinguish between technology import and equipment import. This is incorrect. Of course, imported advanced equipment and software technology (which is a condensation of patent invention and technological ability) are a materialized form of new technology. They can bring progress in production technologies and improve economic results, thus attaining our goal of importing technologies. In light of the situation at home and in order to race against time, it is necessary to quicken technological progress by importing some sets of equipment which cannot be manufactured or cannot be manufactured with fine quality at home. However, as far as our guiding ideology is concerned, we should pay attention to importing software and gradually make the import of software technology important, so that we can achieve quick results at small expense, improve the technological outlook of our enterprises, and increase our country's ability to independently exploit natural resources and develop new technology. Japan pays close attention to importing software and is now importing about 2,000 items of software technology worth \$1 billion a year. We should learn from this experience. The proportion of our software import is small at present. The chief reason for this is that foreign merchants are reluctant to sell software. Meanwhile, we need a strong technical force to digest software technology and do not have a strong ability to pay the bills, and our enterprises and banks have misgivings. At present we must attach great importance to such imports, conscientiously sum up our experience, strengthen combined industry and trade, make use of combined technology and trade, adopt flexible forms (such as cooperative production and joint ventures), and strengthen foreign relations so that foreign merchants will see that there is a very big market in our country, prospects for cooperation are bright, and our country will promulgate the patent law and abide by international practice on technology sale, and foreign merchants may duly make profits. Through these arduous efforts we can create a new situation in technology import.

3. Preparations should be seriously made for technology import. The plan to import 3,000 items of advanced technology in 3 years is a heavy task. These items are not large scale, but the innovation of old factories involves complicated work and a great deal of technical preparation. Various departments, localities, and enterprises should realistically make preparations, and experts in all fields should be mobilized to study the plans, assess the imported items, and make technical and economic analysis and feasibility studies. The selected points to which the items are to be imported should be units whose leading bodies have been reorganized and which have a high technical level, are good in management and operation, can readily digest new technology, and have the right conditions for foreign trade. Arrangements should not be made for importing technology when these requirements have not been fulfilled and necessary preparations have not been made. In no way should contacts with foreign merchants be made without prior approval of the departments concerned, to avoid the possibility of leaving matters unsettled and impairing our country's international reputation.

In short, as far as technology import is concerned, there are still many problems we must tackle seriously. Let us learn humbly, work arduously, and contribute our share toward creating a new situation in the import of technologies.

MAGAZINE ON 'PHYSICAL TRAINING' OF DENG, OTHERS

HK220800 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1127 GMT 20 Sep 83

["Chronicle on Physical Training of Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, and Other Leaders" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Sep (XINHUA) -- In a special column, "Chronicle of Zhongnanhai," of the magazine LIAOWANG published today, a detailed report by reporter Zhu Minzhi describes scenes of Chinese leaders -- Deng Xiaoping and others -- persistently exercising to keep fit. This demonstrates the fact that although these leaders are advanced in age they are still actively mapping out -- with energy and vigor -- plans for the administration and prosperity of the country.

Deng Xiaoping -- swimming for 90 minutes at a stretch

From personnel who work with Deng Xiaoping, the reporter learned that in the hot summer season this year Deng Xiaoping exercised by swimming at Beidaihe for more than half a month. At 1000 every morning he went to swim in the sea. At one time he swam 90 minutes, covering over 1,000 meters. Sometimes the waves were surging, but he still continued his swim -- like taking a leisurely walk in the courtyard. Swimming has been good for his health.

Deng Xiaoping is 79 years old this year. He has paid great attention to physical exercise for decades. He also loves playing bridge as well as billiards. For him, playing bridge is an excellent activity for tempering the mind and for enhancing thinking ability. He likes to play a match with others and he is often the winner.

Deng Xiaoping shows great interest in the game of football and is an enthusiastic spectator. Once he was being treated in a hospital for a bone fracture of the leg. It happened that a nice football match was taking place; he watched the game from his bed with one leg suspended.

Hu Yaobang -- taking a walk of 10,000 steps every day, monitored by a step-counting meter

General Secretary Hu Yaobang sets a rigorous requirement for himself: to walk 10,000 steps every day. He has maintained this practice for many years. He has a pedometer tied to his waist, accurately recording his steps. He takes his walks twice a day, sometimes three times a day. He walks 10,000 steps every day and insists on doing more rather than less. He looks at his meter every day to see if he has taken his planned number of steps. If the number of steps is below the target he is sure to find time to meet it.

Recently Hu Yaobang went to inspect work on the Qingzang Plateau. Workers at his side told the reporter that the general secretary did not relax his walking exercise even on his inspection tour. He even took his walking exercise on the train. When they arrived at the Qingzang Plateau, at an altitude of over 3,000 meters above sea level, his assistants were nearly out of breath and felt dizzy. But Hu Yaobang still kept walking 10,000 steps every day, and he said to his assistants: "The worse the conditions, the more staunchly we should keep up our physical training."

Zhao Ziyang -- maintaining his running exercise even on rainy and windy days

Premier Zhao Ziyang has reached the age of 64. People who have met him cannot but admire his vigorous energy. Recently this reporter interviewed personnel who work with Premier Zhao.

They said that Zhao Ziyang generally works over 11 hours every day. The number of groups of foreign guests he meets sometimes reaches seven in one day. Furthermore, the time spent talking with foreign guests sometimes reaches over 2 hours. Under such work strain, Premier Zhao still makes use of all the time he can spare to engage in physical training.

Early in the morning and in white sports shoes he keeps to his running exercise, a practice that he never stops even on rainy and windy days. He runs 40 minutes every day. While he is running he listens to the day's news through the mini-radio in his hand. After dinner he takes a walk for half an hour and then continues his work late into the night.

Even during his visits abroad Premier Zhao still does not forget his physical training so long as conditions permit. At the beginning of the year before last, when he was on a visit to Burma, the host made arrangements for him to take a rest in Sandoway, a city by the sea, and he used his rest time to swim in the sea. In April this year, when he returned from a visit to New Zealand and Australia, he rested at Hangzhou for 3 days. During these 3 days he kept to his running exercise without interruption.

Li Xiannian -- begins his exercise at 0630, walks 3.5 kilometers every day

We came to Zhongnanhai on a fine morning. It was just past 0630 that Chairman Li Xiannian began to take this walking exercise. He was kind enough to agree to our request to accompany him on the walk.

Personnel who work with Li Xiannian told us that Chairman Li insists on taking a walk for more than an hour every morning. He never stops the practice even on rainy and windy days. On rainy days he walks under an umbrella. When there is a strong wind of grade 6 or 7 he still continues his walk. He walks for 3.5, sometimes 4 kilometers. In addition to walking, every morning after he gets up he does different kinds of exercises to improve the functions of his chest, back muscles, and legs. Last year he sprained his back muscles. Thanks to his persistence in walking exercise the sprain has healed.

The day before yesterday Chairman Li's working agenda was full: reading documents in the morning; at noon, after a little rest, listening to reports by his secretary; at 1500 going to the Great Hall of the People to accept the credentials presented by the newly appointed ambassador from Lebanon to China; at 1700 presiding over the ceremony welcoming the visit to China by President Costa of Sao Tome and Principe and holding a friendly talk with him afterwards; and at night, a banquet to welcome President Costa at which Chairman Li made a speech. He did not rest until 2100. Chairman Li, at the advanced age of 74, shoulders the heavy work of state affairs and foreign affairs, his vigor and energy coming from years of persistent physical training.

Peng Zhen -- swimming in the sea for 400 meters

One day in the first 10 days of August we came to Beidaihe to visit Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. We accompanied him to the seaside. He jumped into the sea and swam with different styles: back stroke, breast stroke, and treading. He talked with the comrades around him while swimming leisurely. Who could have thought that he was already 81 years old. Comrade Peng Zhen loves the back stroke most. That day he wore an aquamarine-colored cap and swam for 45 minutes in the sea, covering more than 400 meters. Peng Zhen told reporters that swimming is very good exercise and a good way of taking a rest. Once in the water he would forget everything, and the fatigue in him would disappear altogether. After a certain distance he would become sober-minded, fresh, and energetic.

Personnel who work with Peng Zhen said that when Peng Zhen was in Beijing, he persistly took walking exercises for 40 minutes twice a day. When he felt tired in work, he liked to row a boat for awhile on the lake.

Chen Yun -- persists in physical training and attaches attention to the law of work and rest

On Lunar New Year's Day this year Chen Yun, Chairman of the Discipline Inspection Commission under the Central Committee, was meeting nine descendents of revolutionary martyrs. He looked particularly well. When we extended New Year's greetings, he humorously said: The old man is 79 this year, with 2 walnuts still turning in his hand.

Glowing with health and radiating vigor, his look and voice left a deep impression on me. I had had the impression in the past that he had not been in good health. But now, when he is really getting on in age, how has he become so vigorous? Recently, the reporter had a chance to find out about how Chen Yun persists in physical training. Thus the puzzle is solved.

For decades Chen Yun has matched physical training methods with actual conditions of his own health. When he was feeling better in the past he used to play table tennis and billiards, do taijiquan, and swim. Between 1953 and 1979, he took a cold-water shower in the early morning every day, persisting in this for 26 years. Now that Comrade Chen Yun has advanced in age, walking is his chief physical training method. He persists in taking a 35-minute walk every morning, another 25-minute walk in the afternoon. He never stops doing this unless something extraordinary happens. In the evening he does a 10-minute drill composed by himself, with such actions as turning his head, stretching his arms, moving his back, deeply inhaling and exhaling. Ordinarily he just loves to hold two walnuts in hand, turning them all the time to train the flexibility of his finger joints.

While persisting in physical training, Chen Yun also pays attention to the law of rest and work, the balance between work and rest and between listening, speaking, and writing. He is moderate in his living, getting up and going to bed at a fixed schedule, taking his meals at a fixed time, and never overeating. All this is also very important for him to preserve his physical and mental vigor at such an advanced age.

Deng Yingchao -- persisting in doing drills for decades

Since taking up the post of chairman of the Sixth CPPCC, Deng Yingchao has been even busier. Approaching 80, and injured during the Long March and long revolutionary struggles, how can Deng Yingchao preserve her energy to shoulder such a heavy responsibility? An important reason is that she has stubbornly carried on physical training and fighting against illness with a high spirit of revolutionary optimism.

Staff members working close to Comrade Deng Yingchao told the reporter that every day she does drills in the early morning, at noon, and in the evening, exercising her neck, back, and legs. She has persevered in doing it for decades.

Today Deng Yingchao still lives in the place where Premier Zhou Enlai used to live and work -- the West Flower Parlor in Zhongnanhai. People often see her taking a stroll or doing drills in her leisure time under the Chinese flowering crabapple trees loved so much by Comrade Zhou Enlai, in the courtyard behind the West Flower Parlor.

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CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Yang Shangkun -- ball game, swimming, mountaineering, hiking

Over half a century ago, during a sports meet held in the central soviet area in Ruijin, the 20-odd year old Comrade Yang Shangkun acted as the chief umpire. For decades Comrade Yang Shangkun has been a lover of sports. He loves to play badminton, table tennis, and billiards, loves swimming, and is also a "football fan." In those years he often swam with Chairman Mao Zedong in the Changjiang, Xianjiang, and Zhujiang Rivers...

Recently the reporter visited Yang Shangkun, deputy chairman of the Military Commission. He told me that though he is now getting on in age and his work is heavy, he still keeps up physical training suitable to his condition, such as mountaineering and hiking. On Sundays he often goes mountaineering around Xishan, Beijing. Every time it takes him over an hour. In mid-summer this year he even went to Beidaihe, where he went swimming in the sea every day.

Wan Li -- a lover of tennis

Since primary school Wan Li has loved to play ball games. Since he became vice premier of the State Council, despite being busy in work, he will always squeeze in some time to play tennis after the strain of a day's work.

One day in mid-summer this year, the reporter watched Comrade Wan Li playing tennis with some sportsmen in a tennis court in Beijing. On that particular day the temperature in the indoor tennis court was as high as 35 degrees centigrade. Wan Li, with a head of silver hair, ran like a young man on the court; his white shirt was soaked with sweat. That day Comrade Wan Li played three sets at a stretch. He is good at slicing. He played with quick movements and with precision. He won the first set with a score of 6-0 and won the other two sets in succession.

It is said that not long ago Wan Li played a game with the Australian ambassador to China, who came from the "home of tennis." Wan Li won the game. When Australian journalists learned about this, they printed a large photo of Wan Li and wrote an article praising the excellent performance of this Chinese vice premier.

ARTICLE ON ROLE OF STATE ORGANS IN FIGHTING CRIME

HK210935 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Jing Wencan and Shi Taiyou: "Giving Full Play to the Role of Political and Judicial Organs as a 'Knife'"]

[Text] During the present stage of socialism in China, whether or not political and judicial organs should persist in and strengthen the function of the people's democratic dictatorship has become an important question vital to whether or not a fundamental turn for the better can be brought about in public security work and the standards of social conduct as quickly as possible, to whether or not the people's democratic dictatorship can be consolidated, and to whether or not the socialist modernization program can be carried out smoothly.

Some people think that with the shift in the focus of work and the change in class relations, the principal function of the political and judicial organs has been practicing democracy rather than exercising dictatorship, and others even propose that we do not mention, from now on, the role of political and judicial organs as "knife." Evidently, this understanding is extremely harmful.

Democracy and dictatorship constitute two contradictory aspects in an entity.

Exercising dictatorship over the enemy is aimed at better protecting the peoples democratic rights, and fully protecting the people's democratic rights means more effectively exercising dictatorship over the enemy. Long ago, in 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping explicitly pointed out: "As far as the people are concerned, proletarian dictatorship means socialist democracy"; "however, developing socialist democracy definitely does not mean not exercising proletarian dictatorship over the forces hostile to socialism"; and "without exercising dictatorship over them, socialist democracy will be out of the question." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," pp 154-55) Comrade Deng Xiaoping demanded that "comrades of the whole party and people all over the country must enhance their vigilance and resolutely crack down on all kinds of antiparty and antisocialist activities and criminal activities as well. ...If we fail to crack down on these activities, not only will it be difficult to carry out the economic readjustment, but the people's democratic rights and even their right to live will also be jeopardized." (Ibid., p 332) Recently Comrade Deng Xiaoping has reaffirmed: We must adhere to two things both in ideology and in actions: one is to adhere to the policy of opening "to the outside world and of domestically invigorating the economy and the other is to adhere to cracking down on criminal activities in economic and other spheres, activities which wreck socialism. Here Comrade Deng Xiaoping has clearly expounded the dialectical relationship between dictatorship and democracy and between dictatorship and building socialism and the necessity and importance of upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat.

At the present stage great changes have indeed taken place in class relations in China. However, at present, class struggle still exists; moreover, this struggle will continue to exist to some extent within certain limits for a long time to come. Under certain conditions it may become acute. Generally speaking, China's political and economic situation is fine. Compared with other countries China's crime rate is low. However, seen from the requirements which socialism should attain, there is still a long way to go in this respect. At present in our life there are counterrevolutionaries, enemy agents, elements of criminal gangs, the traders in human beings who have abducted women and children, ringleaders of reactionary secret societies or sects, and those who have committed graft and embezzlement as well as profiteering and speculation, and also criminals who have committed murder and arson, planted bombs, criminally caused poisoning, rape, and robbery, and other lawbreakers. These elements hostile to socialism are engaged in criminal activities in cruelly injuring or killing the masses of people, in jeopardizing public security, and in wrecking our socialist construction. In some places their criminal activities have reached the extent of running wild. We must exercise dictatorship over these people. So long as there exist class struggle, the influence of bourgeois and feudal remnants, and the infiltration and subversive activities of international hostile forces, the state's dictatorship function must be strengthened rather than weakened. Exercising dictatorship over the enemy and severely punishing criminals ought to be the principal function and the primary task of political and judicial organs.

Political and judicial organs must be a powerful tool for the party and the people to crack down on crimes. Otherwise, protecting the people's democratic rights and their lives and property and safeguarding the socialist modernization program will become empty talk. If the lives and property of the masses of people and their democratic rights are not effectively protected, it is impossible for them to concentrate on carrying out production well. The change over the past year in the public security of Lanzhou's Baiyin District in Gansu Province is a lively example. For a time the district's public security was very bad; grave criminal cases frequently occurred; criminals were swollen with arrogance; normal social order was disturbed, and production was seriously interfered with.

Later on the district's political and judicial organs gave full play to their function as a tool of dictatorship and dealt severe and prompt blows according to law at the criminals, and this brought a remarkable turn for the better in public security. In the first half of this year the incidence of criminal cases of all types dropped by 37.5 percent compared with that in the same period of last year, and that of major crimes decreased by 65.4 percent. Practice shows that whenever the function of political and judicial organs is not brought into fuller play, public security will be bad, the people will lack a sense of security, and order in production and life will be disrupted; and whenever the function of political and judicial organs is enhanced, social stability will be maintained, the people will have a sense of security, and production and people's livelihood will be ensured. Therefore, we must have a correct understanding of the relationship between democracy and dictatorship, fully understand the necessity of enhancing the proletarian dictatorship, firmly hold the "knife" of exercising dictatorship over the enemy, and deal telling blows at all criminals instead of being soft on them.

We have a strong party leadership, an advanced socialist system, and a people with a high level of political consciousness, and moreover our political and judicial organs already have fine traditions and rich experience in making use of their function as a knife. Therefore, provided that we unify our understanding, unite as one, resolutely implement the policy of dealing severe and prompt blows according to law, and sternly crack down on criminal offenders, we can surely bring about a fundamental turn for the better in public security as quickly as possible.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES TRANSFORMING NORTHWEST CHINA

HK211550 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Grow Grass and Trees, Develop Animal Husbandry, and Transform the Great Northwest"]

[Text] Over the past few months several central leading comrades have inspected Qinghai, Xinjiang, Gansu, and Shaanxi one after another. They have offered some important initial ideas on the strategy for further developing the great northwest. The central leading comrades particularly emphasized that it is necessary to take growing grass and trees and developing animal husbandry as a fundamental task for the transformation of the great northwest. An important speech by the central leading comrade has been widely responded to among the broad masses of cadres and people in northwest China. Many localities have already taken positive action to study and make arrangements for protractedly carrying out this activity. This is a great event in China's economic construction which is of far-reaching significance.

The great northwest includes Xinjiang, Qinghai, Gansu, Ningxia, Shaanxi, and a part of Nei Monggol. It makes up more than one-third of China's territory, and its population is less than one-tenth of the national population. It is a very important strategic area in our country. It is rich in natural resources but has not yet fully developed. At the end of this century and the beginning of next century, the focal point of China's economic construction will gradually be shifted to this area. The unfavorable conditions in the great northwest are sparse vegetation, drought, serious soil erosion, and an unbalanced ecological system. As a result quite a few localities have been in a vicious cycle, and their level of agricultural production and animal husbandry has been very low. This has been an important factor restricting economic development in this area. Without a good ecological environment, not only will the development of agriculture and animal husbandry certainly be obstructed but also construction in other fields. To develop the great northwest it is necessary to reform nature in this area so as to achieve a benign cycle in the ecological environment.

It is necessary to relate the activity of growing grass and trees and the development of animal husbandry to the development of agriculture so that trees and grass can be seen everywhere, domestic animals thrive, and good harvests reaped in agricultural production. On this basis it is necessary to develop light industry -- such as the food industry, wool spinning industry, and leather and wood processing industries -- and to exploit coal, oil, and other energy and mineral resources. In this way a good natural environment and reliable material basis will be created for economic construction in the great northwest.

Taking growing grass and trees as a strategic task for transforming the great northwest is also a practice of setting right things which have been thrown into disorder in the guiding ideology for agricultural production. Leading comrades at various levels in the northwest must conscientiously break with old conventions in their thinking and unify their understanding in accordance with this strategic target. In agricultural reform over the past few years, quite a few localities in the northwest have played a leading role. With more emancipated minds, comrades in these localities have taken an active approach toward selecting the collective organization forms and adopting the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output. However, on the question of developing production in light of local conditions, some comrades still have not yet completely emancipated their minds. In May 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said in one of his speeches that the main problem in our rural work is still that the minds of some comrades are not completely emancipated. This is reflected not only in the question of collective organization forms but also in the question of developing production in light of local conditions. Developing production in light of local conditions means that we must develop what is suitable for a certain area and must not attempt to develop what is not suitable for that area. For example, in quite a few localities in the northwest we must make up our minds to take growing forage grass as the main task and develop animal husbandry. At present, however, the minds of some cadres are still not emancipated. They are still doing things in accordance with old conventions. What Comrade Deng Xiaoping said strikes at the heart of the matter and provides us with much food for thought. Natural conditions in many dry areas in northwest China are suitable for the development of agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry. However, quite a few comrades have only paid attention to grain production or have even opened up grasslands and destroyed forests to develop grain production. As a result, instead of grain production being promoted, fodder, fuel, and raw materials have become in short supply and the people's livelihood has been affected. Moreover, the ecological system has been seriously disrupted. Of course, we do not mean that in the future we should pay no attention to grain production and the construction of needed water conservancy projects. Grain is an indispensable basic material condition for the transformation of the great northwest. In order to achieve a fundamental change in the ecological environment through growing grass and trees, much time is needed. Therefore, we must not slacken our efforts in grain production and in the construction of necessary water conservancy projects. We must change the past practice of setting grain production against growing grass and trees and merely attaching importance to project construction to the neglect of bioecological measures. By growing grass and trees and developing animal husbandry, the superiority of the great northwest can be brought into play, production in various fields in the countryside including grain production can be promoted, and a situation of all-round development will emerge. This has already been proved through the practice of some advanced units in northwest China. We must make great efforts to emancipate and change our minds and vigorously promote the work of growing grass and trees and developing animal husbandry. We must take the road of developing agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry in a comprehensive way rather than merely paying attention to grain production.

The great northwest has a vast area with thousands upon thousands of mountains and valleys. It is not an easy job to change its natural environment. There are two keys to the fulfillment of this task. One is persistence and perseverance. The other is to organize a mighty force with the participation of thousands upon thousands of people and their families and to divide the vast area into small pieces so that they can be more easily controlled and transformed. The vast loess plateau will become "small" if it is thus divided according to the number of people and their families. Cadres at various levels must, first of all, boost their spirits and get rid of the ideas of fearing difficulty and accomplishing nothing. To change the natural environment of the great northwest so as to create conditions for the development of this area is a great undertaking. All Communist Party members, all revolutionary cadres, and all comrades who have a sense of responsibility as masters of their own houses, must unexceptionally and enthusiastically take part in this activity and take the lead in growing grass and trees. It is necessary to assign tasks for cadres at various levels and examine their work at regular intervals so that they can lead the masses with their action. At the same time it is necessary to carry out extensive, profound, protracted, and vivid propaganda among the masses of people. It is also necessary to implement the party's policies in this respect. The grass and trees belong to the growers and can be inherited by their sons and daughters in the future.

More than 30 years ago Comrade Mao Zedong called on the whole party and the people throughout the country to fight for the building of a new China with the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed mountains." Today, in transforming the great northwest, we also need the spirit of the "foolish old man who removed mountains." Looking forward to the future, we must start right away this year and, through efforts in the next several or dozens of years by two or three generations of people, make the desolate loess plateau dress in green. Mountains will be green and waters be clear in the great northwest and the grasslands will be full of vitality with "cows and sheep everywhere eating grass in the breeze."

WAN LI INSPECTS CHONGMING ISLAND 19 SEP

OW210931 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, inspected Chongming Island on 19 September, in the company of Comrade Hu Lijiao, according to JIEFANG RIBAO and WEN HUI BAO reports.

Comrade Wan Li and his party arrived at the Chongming county seat at 1000. They inspected the Nanmen ship scrapping plant and the Chongming electric equipment plant along the Changjiang River. In the afternoon, they inspected Niupeng Port and the Changjiang Farm to the northwest of Chongming. During his inspection tour of Chongming Island, Comrade Wan Li repeatedly stressed that the island has impressive potential and is a good place; efforts should be made to develop nonstaple food production to serve the needs of the big cities.

While inspecting the Changjiang Farm, Comrade Wan Li praised the young people working on the farm for their contributions to land reclamation. He said that working on a farm is an arduous but glorious task; one should not think that everything in the big cities is fine. He added that the situation of the Changjiang Farm is good, even better than he thought. Wan Li said that making this nation strong and prosperous depends on our hard struggle.

LI PENG INSPECTS POWERPLANT IN LIAONING

SK220238 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council, went to Jinzhou yesterday to inspect key construction projects. He listened to reports given by provincial and Jinzhou City leading comrades and pointed out that Jinzhou should utilize its superiority and open up a new situation in developing industry.

Vice Premier Li Peng visited commune members to ask about changes in their life after implementation of the responsibility system when he was inspecting (Haiyin) town of Xingcheng County. In the afternoon, he visited the Jinzhou powerplant and listened to reports of leading comrades of the No 3 company of the Dongbei Power Industrial Bureau and the Jinzhou powerplant on construction of the powerplant and operation of the first-phase project.

Vice Premier Li Peng praised the Jinzhou powerplant for its great achievement and contributions in improving the power supply of the Dongbei power grid, Liaoning Province, and Jinzhou City. He urged the powerplant to strengthen management and reduce consumption and called on Jinzhou City to organize forces to successfully develop small coal pits.

Accompanying Vice Premier Li Peng in the inspection were Gao Yangwen, minister of coal industry; (Huang Yichens), vice minister in charge of the State Planning Commission; (Zhao Weichen), vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, and Li Guixian, Peng Xiangsong, (Zhou Junshan), and (Yang Hui), leading comrades of the province and Jinzhou City.

SONG PING INSPECTS NEI MONGGOL COALFIELD

SK220200 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Song Ping, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, inspected the Jungar coalfield from 13 to 16 September. Li Renjun, adviser to the State Planning Commission, and Zhou Zijian, economic adviser, accompanied him during the inspection. Comrade Song Ping and his party inspected the coalfield's topography and landforms and the hydrologic situation in Qingshuihe County, Jungar banner, and Togtoh County and listened to reports given by the regional coal, power, and water conservancy departments on the initial study of the feasibility of future development of the coalfield, establishment of powerplants, and utilization of the Huang He's water. During this period they also visited the Nei Monggol No 2 and No 3 woolen mills and the Dongsheng No 3 cashmere plant in Ih Ju league. They left our region on 17 September.

LEADERS MOURN FORMER PLA ADVISER DING LAIFU

OW220407 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1236 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 21 Sep (XINHUA) -- Ding Laifu, former adviser to the Signal Department of the General Staff Headquarters of the PLA, died on 28 August of an illness that failed to respond to any medical treatment. A memorial service for Comrade Ding Laifu was held at the auditorium of the Baboshan Cemetery of Revolutionaries in Beijing on 20 September.

Wreaths were sent by leading comrades Ye Jianying, Sing Xiaoping, Peng Zhen, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Hu Qiaomu, Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei, Gu Mu, Liao Hansheng, Hong Xuezhi, Liu Lantao and Yang Chengwu; by the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Radio and Television; by the General Staff Headquarters, the General Political Department and the General Logistics Department of the Chinese PLA; and by the Beijing PLA units and the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee.

Yao Yilin, Liu Lantao and Yang Chengwu, friends of the late Comrade Ding Laifu and representatives of the Ministry of Radio and Television and the General Staff Headquarters, totalling more than 1,000 people, attended the memorial service.

Comrade Zhang Zhen delivered the memorial speech at the service, which was chaired by Comrade Yang Dezhi.

The memorial speech read: Comrade Ding Laifu was actively involved in revolutionary activities when he was still in school. He joined the CPC in April 1936 and joined the Chinese Red Army in Yanan in April 1937. He was an outstanding member of our party, a loyal fighter of the proletariat and an outstanding leading political cadre of our party and army. During his revolutionary life, which lasted nearly 50 years, he was loyal to the party and the people and he dedicated all his life to the cause of communism.

YE JIANYING, OTHERS MOURN CHEN DE'S DEATH

OW220615 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0100 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Guangzhou, 20 Sep (XINHUA) -- A memorial meeting for Comrade Chen De, former adviser to the Guangdong PLA units and vice chairman of the Advisory Commission of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, was held recently in Guangzhou.

Ye Jianying, Zhao Ziyang, Xi Zhongxun, Wei Guoqing, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Gu Mu, Huang Kecheng, Zhang Aiping and Hong Xuezhi sent wreaths to the memorial meeting. Wreaths were also sent by the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the PLA General Political Department, the Guangzhou PLA Units, and the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and its advisory commission.

You Taizhong, Wang Meng, Wu Kehua, Liu Tianfu, Lin Ruo, Liang Lingguang and Kou Qingyan attended the memorial meeting.

A native of Chaozhou, Guangdong, Comrade Chen De joined the workers and peasants Red Army in 1932. He was admitted to the CYL in 1933 and to the CPC later in the same year. He participated in the world-famous 25,000-li Long March. After nationwide liberation he was elected deputy to the Fourth and Fifth NPC. He died of illness in Guangzhou on 25 August 1983 at the age of 69.

The memorial speech delivered at the meeting said: Comrade Chen De was an exemplary member of our party and an outstanding commander and political worker of our army. Since he joined the revolutionary ranks, over the past 50-odd years he devoted all his energies to the liberation of the Chinese nation, the socialist revolution and construction of the motherland and the building of our army. Comrade Chen De's life was a militant revolutionary who served the people.

BO YIBO GREETES SUN YEFANG ECONOMICS SYMPOSIUM

OW191011 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1547 GMT 16 Sep 83

[By correspondent Bao Chunguang]

[Excerpts] Wuxi, 16 Sep (XINHUA) -- A symposium on the Sun Yefang economic theory opened in Wuxi City, Jiangsu Province -- birthplace of Comrade Sun Yefang -- this afternoon. Comrade Bo Yibo's letter to the symposium was read aloud at the opening ceremony.

Bo Yibo said in his letter: Holding this symposium is of great significance and is also very necessary. Comrade Sun Yefang's achievements in economic research are recognized by all of us. His many theoretical viewpoints are correct and of practical significance. Bo Yibo hoped that each and every participating comrade would air his own views and speak without any inhibitions in the spirit of seeking truth from facts. He urged the comrades to be bold in probing the unknown, work hard and contribute their share to the development of the country's socialist science and socialist modernization.

Sun Yefang, China's renowned Marxist economist, passed away on 22 February of this year. In his deathbed statements, Sun hoped that no tears would be shed and no wreaths presented to commemorate him after his death. He wrote down his statements, adding that he hoped his old colleagues in the Economics Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences would comment on and criticize his economic viewpoints.

The purpose of the symposium is to discuss and study Sun Yefang's economic thinking in the spirit of letting a hundred schools of thought contend in order to spur the country's economic construction. The symposium is jointly sponsored by the Economics Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the editorial department of the journal JINGJI YANJIU [4842 3444 4282 4496 ECONOMIC RESEARCH]. A paper entitled "Comrade Sun Yefang on the Law of Value" was presented to the opening ceremony by the celebrated economist Xue Muqiao. The symposium is scheduled to end on 23 September.

NIE RONGZHEN NOTES SCIENCE UNIVERSITY ANNIVERSARY

OW211415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1716 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Hefei, 20 Sep (XINHUA) -- The University of Science and Technology of China held a meeting in Hefei on 20 September to celebrate its 25th anniversary.

Nie Rongzhen, member of the CPC CC Political Bureau and vice chairman of the CPC CC Military Commission, made a special long-distance telephone call from Beijing to greet the anniversary of the University of Science and Technology. Present at the celebration meeting on invitation were Ye Duzheng, Chinese Academy of Sciences vice president, Yang Haibo, deputy secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and vice governor of Anhui. They all spoke at the meeting.

YANG JINGREN, OTHERS AT MONGOLIAN PERFORMANCE

OW200206 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] To celebrate the theatrical festival of Ulanmuqi-type performing groups in the country, the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Government gave a reception at the Nationalities Cultural Palace in Beijing on the afternoon of 16 September. Ba-tu-ba-gen, deputy secretary of the Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and chairman of the Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, introduced the history of the development of Ulanmuqi in Nei Monggol and its main characteristics at the reception. In Mongolian, Ulanmuqi means red cultural teams. The first Ulanmuqi was born on the Xilin Gol grassland in Nei Monggol in 1957. Now all 80 banners and counties in Nei Monggol have formed Ulanmuqi with more than 2,000 performers. The two Ulanmuqi from Otog and Morin Dawa banners, which are attending the current theatrical festival in Beijing, are specialized in performing songs and dances with distinctive characteristics of minority nationalities.

Yang Jingren, Zhu Muzhi, and other comrades attended the reception.

FUJIAN TO CUT THIS YEAR'S CONSTRUCTION BUDGET

OW211331 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Initial results have been achieved in checking on current capital construction projects in Fujian Province. The province will cut this year's planned investment by more than 250 million yuan.

According to arrangements of the State Council and the provincial government, the various prefectures, cities, and departments in July began to make a complete check-up on all types of capital construction projects.

According to statistics, the number of capital construction projects in the province included in state plans (including projects in the planning stage) totaled more than 3,300, and to complete all these would require an investment of 5 billion yuan. Capital construction projects outside of state plans, which had been reported for approval, numbered 352, requiring a total investment of more than 67 million yuan.

According to a briefing by a responsible comrade of the provincial office for checking on construction projects, the various prefectures, cities, and departments have initially decided to cancel or postpone 490 projects. The provincial government has further adopted effective measures to stop or postpone a large number of projects.

On 6 September, leading comrades of the provincial government heard reports on progress in curtailing capital construction projects. Governor Hu Ping emphatically pointed out that much remains to be done to check on projects under construction and curtail the scale of investment. The leadership at various levels should understand that determination is very firm at the central level. We cannot take a wait-and-see attitude and leave things to chance. Our guiding thought should continue to be "strict" and "relentless." We should be determined to act in real earnest and do a solid job.

Further on Construction Cuts

OW220315 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1246 GMT 20 Sep 83

[By reporter Xu Yaozhong]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Sep (XINHUA) -- According to information from the State Planning Commission, the Fujian Provincial People's Government has since late July issued a total of four strict orders to various departments concerned at the provincial level and to various prefectures, cities, and counties on controlling capital construction throughout the province. It has set four rigid rules to suspend or delay the development of more than 490 projects in the province within the short period of 2 months, thus reducing capital construction investments by 250 million yuan.

The four rigid rules are as follows:

1. All extrabudgetary projects must be reported to the higher authorities according to the facts, and their construction must be stopped immediately. The mayor or commissioner will be held responsible for any capital construction project being constructed by using force or taking disciplinary action against any person. It is necessary to investigate and affix responsibility of those who try to conceal facts and refuse to report on extrabudgetary projects. A 30 percent surcharge must be levied for the use of energy and transportation. Such surcharges should be deducted from the funds of the various prefectures and cities and the various departments and bureaus.

2. Except for those projects that are actually needed and those that have been approved by the provincial planning commission, any project that had not begun by the end of July should not be allowed to start, and the Construction Bank should refuse to issue funds for such a project.
3. All capital construction funds not allocated to the various prefectures and cities and various departments must be frozen.
4. All capital construction projects developed by various localities with their own funds must be cancelled if by the end of August the full amount of funds raised by the locality has not been deposited with the Construction Bank.

It is understood that the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government attach great importance to the work of bringing the scale of capital construction under control; they have decided that in the next 3 years no sumptuous office buildings, halls and hotels should be built in the province. Xiang Nan, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, has actively supported the plan of the provincial planning commission to curtail investments in capital construction. In a report he said: "The planning commissions are in charge of general affairs. They understand the overall situation very well. All units, including our Secretariat, should follow the planning departments in achieving an overall balance. There should be no exceptions."

According to the State Planning Commission, Fujian Province has greatly curtailed investments in capital construction after it adopted the above-mentioned measures. However, it will have to make much greater efforts in order to keep the scale of capital construction in the province within the limits of the state plan.

At present Fujian Province is organizing all forces to study the capital construction projects developed with funds raised by various localities themselves in order to further curtail such projects and put in order those projects with investments of 1 million yuan or more. It is also making preparations to draw up a second list of capital construction projects that should be suspended or delayed.

XIANG NAN SPEAKS AT FUJIAN ORGANIZATION FORUM

OW220221 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] The 12-day provincial forum on organization work ended in Fuzhou on 17 September. The meeting conveyed and studied the guidelines of the national forum on organization work and discussed how to step up efforts to make leading bodies and the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent.

Provincial party committee First Secretary Xiang Nan and Secretaries Ma Xingyuan and Cheng Xu made important speeches at the meeting. (Gao Hong), member of the Standing Committee and head of the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee, made a report at the meeting.

The comrades attending the meeting seriously reviewed and summed up the accomplishments and the experience gained in organization work in Fujian Province in the past 3 years. They discussed the important tasks faced by the province in organization work under the new situation and the steps necessary to accomplish the tasks. The meeting held that since the organization work meeting held by the provincial party committee in October 1980 much progress has been made in the province's organization work. The meeting pointed out: Based on the magnificent guiding principles put forward by the 12th CPC Congress, the provincial party committee has set the fighting goals of resolutely carrying out reforms and rejuvenating Fujian Province.

Therefore, we must strive to create a new situation in the province's organization work and have the courage to make reforms so as to ensure the accomplishment of the political tasks put forward by the provincial party committee. Based on the province's need to create a new situation in organization work, the meeting stressed that close attention should be paid to the following tasks at present and for some time to come: 1) resolutely carry out the policy ensuring that cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent and pay close attention to building a third echelon; 2) speed up the reform of organs at the county level by following the plans made by the CPC Central Committee and the provincial party committee; 3) reform the existing cadre system and allow more flexibility in cadre work.

ARMY'S YANG CHENGWU PRAISES DENG XIAOPING BOOK

OW211249 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Yang Chengwu: "A Guidance for Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization -- My Understanding of the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping' After I Had Studied Them"]

[Excerpts] The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is an important and scientific treatise on Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought for our party during the new period. The "Selected Works" repeatedly discuss an important idea -- to build socialism with Chinese characteristics and to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization while working for a high level of material civilization. Comrade Deng Xiaoping regards the building of socialist spiritual civilization as a strategic task, as important as upholding the socialist road, which is one of the four "essential guarantees." He has thus laid an ideological and theoretical basis for our party's program to build socialism with Chinese characteristics in all fields. He has also pointed out the orientation for us to build a modern and regular revolutionary Army.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping's brilliant view on the necessity to build the two civilizations has enriched the treasure house of Marxist-Leninist theories and Mao Zedong Thought on scientific socialism. It is of great strategic significance for mobilizing the whole party, the entire Army and people throughout the country, to clarifying the objective of our struggle and to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Some of our comrades think that we do not have the objective conditions for advocating communist thinking, because communism is beyond the socialist reality in China. Others hold that to propagate communist thinking is contradictory to our present policies. They hold such a view because they do not know the essential link between our present practice and future goal. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Since the period of the new democratic revolution, we have persistently used communist ideology to direct all our work and communist ethics to keep the words and deeds of communists and advanced elements within bounds." Our party's present policies are adopted under the guidance of communist ideology after scientifically analyzing current realities. They are our practice of communism today in fulfilling our present tasks, as well as the necessary measures we have adopted to gradually create the conditions for accomplishing our future objectives.

The 12th CPC National Congress called on our Army to be not only a great wall of steel defending our motherland, but also an important force building socialist material and spiritual civilizations. Educated by the party, our People's Army has a high degree of ideological consciousness and longstanding, well-established, fine revolutionary traditions. The Army should do a still better job in building socialist spiritual civilization and set an example to the people.

As our troops are stationed in Fujian's coastal areas and in a special economic zone, it is particularly important for them to build socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology at its core. In the last several years we have done ideological and cultural work at the same time in the course of building spiritual civilization, in accordance with the demands set by the Military Commission and Comrade Deng Xiaoping. We have profoundly changed the face of the PLA units.

We should further strengthen our constant, thorough and meticulous ideological and political work. Some of society's unhealthy thinking has constantly appeared among the troops. In the special economic zone it is easy for foreign capitalist, decadent thinking and a bourgeois style of life to corrupt us through various channels. It is also necessary for the troops in coastal areas to struggle against reactionary "psychological warfare."

In the last several years we have implemented a series of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's treatises. The building of socialist spiritual civilization is in an excellent situation. We should thoroughly study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" to further raise our awareness. The leading cadres should set an example and all commanders and fighters should work hard. We should join the whole Army and the people throughout the country in making new contributions to building socialist spiritual civilization and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN ADDRESSES DISCIPLINE MEETING

OW220635 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] The Committee for Discipline inspection under the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee recently held a discussion meeting to relay the guidelines of the forum sponsored by the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection on implementing its open letter, studying how leading cadres should take the lead in curbing unhealthy trends while building and allotting houses, and calling for all party committees to further reach a common understanding, strengthen leadership, and firmly grasp implementation of the open letter through to the end.

Secretaries of all city discipline inspection committees and some cadres of discipline inspection organizations at the provincial level attended the discussion meeting. After exchanging information they unanimously pointed out: Over the past 6 months all party committees, discipline inspection committees and departments concerned at all levels throughout the province, actively supported by the broad masses, have successfully investigated and handled a number of law-breaking and discipline-violation cases concerning building and allotting houses and dealt blows at the evil trends. Many units in many places have conducted comprehensive investigations on leading cadres' residences. Some of the comrades whose residences exceed allowable floor space have returned houses or paid extra rent. However, the general situation in Jiangsu shows that there is still a large gap between what we have done and the demands set by the open letter of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection. Many provincial units still fail to firmly grasp this work well.

The discussion meeting pointed out: To conscientiously implement the open letter, leading cadres at all levels must deepen their understanding first. They must grasp the two ends. On one end they must commend the advanced, including those who are strict with themselves, on the housing matter, put other people's interests ahead of their own, and take initiative to correct errors by responding to the party's call. On the other end they must deal with those who fail to take the initiative to mend their ways after following the evil trends. The discussion meeting pointed out: To further implement the open letter, cadres of all discipline inspection organizations in the province must do herculean work.

Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial party committee and Shen Daren, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, were present and spoke at the meeting. They warmly welcomed suggestions and criticism given by comrades at the discussion meeting to the provincial party committee.

Comrade Han Peixin said: At the meeting, comrades of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee said: Comrades, please examine the floor space of our houses, including our sons' and daughters' houses. If they go beyond the criteria, handle them as they should be handled.

Comrade Shen Daren said: It is hoped that leading comrades and party members of all departments and units of the provincial level will set a good example by taking the lead to implement the open letter of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and curb unhealthy trends in this respect.

The discussion meeting was presided over by Xing Bai, secretary of the provincial Committee for Discipline Inspection.

JIANGSU LEADERS VIEW PLA BRIDGE-BUILDING

OW220429 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] On the morning of 20 September a pontoon bridge unit under the Nanjing PLA units gave a successful demonstration of pontoon bridge-building and transport across a wide stretch of water on the lower reaches of the Changjiang River. Leading comrades and comrades from various PLA general departments watched the demonstration. They included Nie Fengzhi, member of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee; Xiang Shouzhi, commander of the Nanjing PLA units; Guo Linxiang, political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units; Gu Xiulian, governor of Jiangsu; and Chu Jiang, chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

The bridge construction demonstration began at 0730 when four white signal flares were shot into the sky. With a force-4 wind blowing over the river, rolling waves heavily pounded the pontoons. The well-trained pontoniers combated the wind and the waves in unison and energetically but orderly anchored and connected the pontoons. They constructed the bridge section by section from both sides of the river, and completed the long steel pontoon bridge across the Changjiang in 50 minutes. A white and a green signal flare were fired into the sky to announce the completion of the bridge. The superb demonstration drew great praise and admiration from the spectators. Then several hundred full-loaded trucks, nearly 100 pieces of artillery, and scores of tanks safely crossed the river over the pontoon bridge.

After the demonstration, Nie Fengzhi and the leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units, Jiangsu Province and Nanjing City crossed the bridge in several open cars and reviewed the pontoniers.

JIANGSU LEADERS ATTEND MIDAUTUMN GET-TOGETHER

OW220455 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] On the evening of 20 September the provincial CPPCC Committee held a grand midautumn festive get-together at the Changjiang Road Park in Nanjing. Responsible comrades of the provincial authorities and Nanjing City, Han Peixin, Liu Lin, Shen Daren, Sun Han, Zhou Ze, Chu Jiang, (Xu Zi), (Liu Feng) and (Zhang Chenghuan), and nearly 1,000 veteran comrades assigned to second-line posts and people from all walks of life happily gathered to enjoy the joyous festival.

Wang Zhaoquan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, extended festive greetings to all present. He said: While we recall the excellent situation and the vigorous developments made on all fronts since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and look forward to the magnificent prospects of the motherland's four modernizations, we all the more miss our Taiwan compatriots and our Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and earnestly yearn for the early reunification of the motherland so all compatriots can enjoy a reunion.

Wu Yifang, who is 90 years old and was recently elected vice chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, zestfully came to attend the evening party. Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial party committee, held her hand and wished her good health, longevity, and a happy festival. Wu Yifang said: The Midautumn Festival is China's traditional festival. My wish is to see compatriots and both sides of the Taiwan Strait enjoy a reunion and celebrate the joyous Midautumn Festival together at an early date.

At the park, the full moon hung high in the skies. The park was permeated with the sweet scent of osmanthus flowers. Waterside pavilions and marble boats were beautifully decorated with colored lanterns. Peoples in small groups leaned on railings and enjoyed the scenery. Some sat chatting or sipping tea; some exchanged festive greetings or thought of their dear ones in faraway places. Provincial and Nanjing City literary and art groups staged colorful performances.

JINAN PLA HOLDS MEETING ON RETIRED CADRES WORK

SK220342 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] From 14 to 18 September the Jinan PLA units held a meeting to exchange experiences in the work of retired cadres. More than 160 retired cadres and representatives of units advanced in the work of veteran cadres attended the meeting. Rao Shoukun, commander, and Chen Renhong, political commissar of the Jinan PLA units, attended and spoke. Eleven advanced units and 22 advanced individuals introduced their experiences at the meeting. The participants also held discussion on ways to continuously do a good job in retired cadres' work. Leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units presented awards to 10 advanced units and 23 advanced individuals who had scored marked achievements in retired cadres' work.

SHANGHAI CRIMINALS SENT TO NORTHWEST REFORM FARMS

OW211009 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Shanghai municipal judicial and public security departments have sent a number of criminal offenders to a reform-through-labor farm in northwest China after canceling their city domiciliary registrations. These offenders were the first group to be sent to remote or border areas to undergo reform through hard labor there. These offenders are convicted criminals who have seriously endangered public security. Most have resisted reform, refused to mend their ways despite repeated admonition, deserted, or committed new crimes after being released from prison, having served fixed jail terms for their previous criminal offenses.

Declared a responsible person of the municipal bureau of reform through labor, who escorted the first group of law offenders to the farm in northwest China: To escort this group of criminals seriously endangering our society and refusing to mend their ways to remote or border areas to undergo reform through labor away from big cities is an important move in fulfilling the decision adopted at the Second Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee on severely punishing criminals who seriously endanger public security.

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This move will help quickly bring about a fundamental turn for the better in public security, consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, ensure the smooth progress of the four modernizations, and be advantageous to improving public order and security in a comprehensive way. It will educate and save a number of youngsters who have committed light offenses, so that they will realize their errors, recover their bearings, and mend their ways. Moreover, this move will help those escorted to reform-through-labor farms remold themselves and turn over a new leaf.

He added: To force convicted criminals to do manual labor is a concrete practice of strictly observing the socialist legal system and striving to educate them to reform themselves through labor. Before escorting the first group of criminals to remote and border areas to undergo reform through labor there, Shanghai municipal organs in charge of such reform had educated them, urging them to abandon evil and do good, be honest and accept the reform process, and strive to become new persons doing good to our society at an early date.

CHEN GUODONG AT SHANGHAI MIDAUTUMN GATHERING

OW210929 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] People from various circles in Shanghai held a midautumn get-together this afternoon in the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee Auditorium. On the occasion of the Midautumn Festival, their thoughts were on dear ones and a reunion with them. The participants expressed the firm belief that people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait will eventually be united.

Present at the meeting were more than 30 persons, including Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; Wang Daohan, mayor and secretary of the municipal CPC Committee; vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee; responsible persons of various democratic parties; Taiwan compatriots residing in Shanghai; and representatives of families who have relatives in Taiwan.

Zhang Chengzong, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee and director of the municipal CPC Committee's United Front Work Department, extended festive greetings to those present. He said: The fact that people live far apart from each other across the Taiwan Strait is against the interests and will of the Chinese nation as a whole. We firmly believe that someday we will be able to join our Taiwan compatriots in celebrating the Midautumn Festival.

Brilliant performances of literary and art programs were staged by Taiwan compatriots residing in Shanghai, members of the municipal CPPCC Committee and a number of personages from the literary and art circles, including Hu Xiaoping, Zhang Shaolou, (Wen Kesheng) and (Pi Ze).

CHEN GUODONG AT SHANGHAI AWARD MEETING

OW220325 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The Shanghai Municipal Women's Federation held a ceremony to award prizes to national "March 8 red banner winners," "March 8 red banner collectives" and "five-good families" at the Cultural Plaza on 20 September morning. The meeting conveyed to the participants the guidelines of the fifth national women's congress. Leading comrades of the municipal CPC Committee, municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, municipal government and municipal CPPCC Committee attended the meeting. They included Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Ruan Chongwu, Chen Tiedi, Wu Ruonan, Liu Zhenyuan, and Xu Yifang.

Amid joyful music, the leading comrades awarded prizes to 386 national "March 8 red banner winners," 47 "red banner collectives" and representatives of 435 national "five-good families" of Shanghai.

Ruan Chongwu, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and vice mayor of Shanghai, addressed the meeting. He earnestly called on the winners to treasure the honor they won and to continue to exert themselves and advance.

ZHEJIANG STRESSES TAXES AT URBAN, RURAL FAIRS

OW220555 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Station commentary: "Strengthen Tax Collection Management; Guarantee Construction of Key Projects"]

[Text] The notice about strengthening tax collection management at urban and rural fairs, issued by the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government, is aimed at promoting production development, stimulating the urban and rural economy, safeguarding legitimate business transactions, strictly enforcing taxation discipline, and increasing state revenue.

Taxes are the mainstay of the state's revenue, and taxation is an important means to accumulate funds for construction. Taxes collected from urban and rural fairs are a component of the overall tax revenue. Strengthening tax collection management in this sector guarantees the fulfillment of the state revenue plan and satisfies the need of funds for the construction of key projects and national defense building. At the same time it is conducive to implementing the policy of rational burden-sharing so that the various categories of the economy will develop under equal terms and along the correct socialist road.

Some tax paying units hold that taxation at urban and rural fairs contradicts stimulation of the economy, erroneously believing that such taxation may strangle the market. As a matter of fact, tax collection and exemption are part of the state's economic policy. Strengthening tax collection management protects legitimate business, curbs illegal transactions, and promotes the healthy development of urban and rural fairs. Therefore, taxation and economic stimulation are mutually beneficial.

Tax collection at fairs is piecemeal, fragmentary, and scattered. Aside from the taxation department reinforcing its personnel strength to increase collection capability, judicial and public security departments, banks, industry and commerce administration, postal and telecommunications offices, railways, transport and trade units and warehouses must all coordinate with the taxation department to ensure joint management. The masses should watch for such acts as tax evasion and speculative hiking or reduction of prices so that the state can collect due taxes in full and in good time to support the state's key construction projects.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI ATTENDS MIDAUTUMN PARTY

HK220058 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Summary] This morning the Guangzhou PLA units invited leading party and government comrades of the province and city to a tea party to celebrate the Midautumn Festival. Present at the function were Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, Lin Ruo, Liang Lingguang, Wang Ning, Wang De, Xu Shijie, and Ye Xuanping, leading comrades of the province and city, and some veterans who have retired to the second line; and Wang Meng, Xu Fangchun, Zhu Yehua, Jing Lindong, Liu Chunzhi, Chen Jide, Liu Zhimin, (Zhang Jihui), and (Zhang Mingyuan), leading comrades of the Guangzhou PLA units and their leading organs and Guangdong Military District.

QIAO XIAOGUANG AT GUANGXI MIDAUTUMN GATHERING

HK220111 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Summary] The regional CPPCC held a Midautumn Festival party yesterday evening. Present were responsible persons of the central work group, and leaders of the regional party, government, and CPPCC including Mao Duo, Qiao Xiaoguang, and Liao Lianyuan. The party was held at Nanhu Park in Nanning. Regional CPPCC Vice Chairman Liao Lianyuan made a speech of greeting.

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG ADDRESSES EDUCATION MEETING

HK211004 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Summary] The Hunan provincial conference on general education opened in Dongan County this morning. Attending the conference are CPC Committee secretaries, deputy commissioners, county heads, and education bureau directors of all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities, and counties, and responsible comrades of relevant departments at the provincial level, totaling over 300 people. Others attending are Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Xiong Qingquan, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Wan Da, (Wang Xiangxian), and (Yan Changmin), Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee; and Yang Huiquan, vice governor. Wang Hanfu also specially came from Changsha to attend the conference.

"This conference will specially study general education work, further enhance party and government leading comrades' understanding of the importance and urgency of developing the education cause, really place education in the important strategic position, include it in the important agenda, and grasp it firmly and well. The conference will clearly define the tasks of and demands on strengthening and reforming general education, formulate the measures of the CPC Committee and government to strengthen leadership over education work, and through many channels increase investment in education. The conference also will formulate measures to build a stable and qualified teaching force and to endeavor to conduct education well.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Xiong Qingquan presided over this morning's conference. Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong delivered an important speech, entitled: "Doing Well in Grasping Education Is a Major Task Which Brooks No Delay."

In his speech, Mao Zhiyong summed up and reviewed the basic situation in our province's general education and expounded the far-reaching effect of doing well in grasping general education on the four modernizations. Mao Zhiyong said: "Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, particularly since the 12th CPC National Congress, Taojiang, Liling, and Dongan Counties and Lingling Prefecture in our province have strengthened leadership, placed education in a correct position, and increased investment in education. They have achieved gratifying results. However, some places still regard education as a minor task. They verbally attach importance to education but lack vigorous measures.

"Education is not placed in a correct position. On the whole this is due to some ideological obstacles. Some people regard education as consumer and welfare work. They do not see the great role of education in enhancing the laborers' quality and pushing forward economic construction and social development. Some feel that education is a soft task. When work is arranged in order, education is always placed behind. They do not regard education as a hard task to train qualified persons, to raise the scientific level, and to determine success or failure in construction. Some people hold that grasping education is the work of the education departments. They fail to see that education is one of the several key strategic points which leaders at all levels of the party and the government must seriously grasp well. Some hold that grasping education is like distant water which cannot quench immediate thirst. They fail to see that education is the foundation and that it must start from here in really embarking on the four modernizations. These ideological obstacles are, in the final analysis, caused by the leftist ideological influence which has long existed and which despises education, science, and culture and small production and is a narrow concept.

"It is hoped that through this conference we can greatly emancipate and heighten our minds and can ensure that we can really place education in the key strategic position, include it in the important agenda of CPC committees and governments at all levels, and grasp it firmly and well."

Mao Zhiyong went on to say that in grasping education well it is now necessary to create a new custom of respecting teachers and cherishing schools. It is also essential to vigorously publicize the importance and urgency of developing education.

In his speech Mao Zhiyong said: "At present, in some places the unhealthy trends of insulting and assaulting teachers and robbing and seizing school property have not been curbed. The close attention of CPC committees at all levels must be drawn to this. We must take vigorous measures to curb them resolutely. We must resolutely and mercilessly punish the scoundrels who do evil." He also said that in grasping education well, it is imperative to further implement the party's policy on intellectuals and to fully arouse the teachers' enthusiasm. Schools of all kinds throughout the province have over 500,000 teachers. Running schools well and developing intellectual resources mainly relies on them. We must improve conditions for teachers' work and livelihood.

GANSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING OPENS 20 SEP

HK211158 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] The third meeting of the Sixth Gansu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Lanzhou this morning. At this morning's meeting the meeting's agenda was adopted. The agenda of this meeting is to convey and study Comrade Hu Yaobang's instruction during his inspection of Gansu; to listen to, examine, and discuss the reports of the provincial People's Government and the provincial Higher People's Court on the situation in sternly punishing the criminals who seriously jeopardize social order; to adopt the draft of the resolution on resolutely implementing the decision of the NPC Standing Committee on severely punishing criminals who seriously endanger social order; to listen to, examine, and discuss the report of the provincial People's Government on the commodity price situation; and to examine, discuss, and adopt the draft of the resolution on the enforcement of the detailed rules and regulations on the election of people's congresses at and below the county level.

Li Dengying, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over today's meeting. Wang Yaohua, Wu Zhiguo, Liu Haisheng, Xing Anmin, Ma Pilie, and Yang Fuxing, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, have attended the meeting. Attending this meeting as nonvoting delegates are responsible persons of the provincial People's Government, the provincial People's Procuratorate, the provincial Higher People's Court, relevant departments and bureaus at the provincial level, Gannan Zang Autonomous Prefecture, Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture, Lanzhou City, (Jingchang) City, Jiayuguan City, and relevant county people's congress standing committees.

GANSU IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK MEETING OPENS

HK211008 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] The provincial conference on workers' ideological and political work opened in Lanzhou this morning. The central subject under discussion is to take the series of important instructions of the central authorities on strengthening workers' ideological and political work as the guiding principle, to implement the spirit of the program for workers' ideological and political work in state-run enterprises, to heighten all-level leading cadres' understanding of the important role and function of ideological and political work, and to vigorously strengthen workers' ideological and political work.

The main contents of the conference are to convey the spirit of the national conference on workers' ideological and political work, to sum up and exchange our province's experiences in workers' ideological and political work in the new period, to study and revise our province's views on implementing the program, and to discuss the establishment of the workers' ideological and political work study associations, and so on.

The provincial CPC Committee and government have attached great importance to this conference. In accordance with the requirements, all prefectures and departments have organized forces and sent them to conduct in-depth investigation. In light of realities, they have summed up a large number of typical experiences in grasping workers' ideological and political work better and have disclosed the date on the current workers' ideological state after investigation.

This morning comrades attending the conference began reading documents. Attending this conference are leading cadres of all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities, provincial organs and units, and some factories, mines, and enterprises who are in charge of ideological and political work; responsible persons of propaganda departments, trade unions, CYL committees, and women's federations; scholars and experts, totaling over 540 people.

NINGXIA CPC DISCUSSES CONSTRUCTION OF NORTHWEST

HK210854 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 83 p 1

[Report: "Ningxia Regional CPC Committee Calls Meeting To Convey Hu Yaobang's Instructions on the Construction of the Northwest"]

[Text] Yesterday morning the Ningxia Regional CPC Committee held a meeting of cadres at and above the level of department directors of regional and Yinchuan City organs at the Hongqi Opera House in Yinchuan. The meeting conveyed and implemented the guidelines in Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speeches delivered during his inspection tour in Gansu, Qinghai, and Shaanxi. At the same time, a regional telephone meeting was held so that party and government responsible cadres and responsible members of agricultural departments of various prefectures (cities), and counties (suburban areas) were able to hear a live broadcast of the meeting without coming to Yinchuan.

Hei Boli, deputy secretary of the CPC Committee and chairman of Ningxia Autonomous Region, conveyed the guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speeches delivered in Gansu and Qinghai, and Xue Hongfu, chairman of the Advisory Committee to the regional CPC Committee, conveyed Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech in Shaanxi.

After that, Comrade Hei Boli put forward some suggestions regarding how to implement Comrade Hu Yaobang's instructions. He said that Comrade Hu Yaobang's inspection in the northwest shows the party Central Committee's concern for the people of various nationalities for the northwest. Centering round the question of developing the northwest and getting rid of the backwardness of the northwest, Comrade Hu Yaobang put forward in his speeches principles of strategic importance and many extremely important instructions. All these are very inspiring. The guidelines given in his speeches are entirely applicable to the situation in Ningxia and are very important in guiding the work of our region. We must earnestly study and resolutely implement the guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speeches, measure the differences between our work and the requirements laid down in the guidelines of his speeches, correctly orient our work, and endeavor to get rid of the backwardness in our region.

Hei Boli said that after the third plenary session, the regional CPC Committee repeatedly studied and considered the questions of changing the face of mountainous areas in the southern part of Ningxia and of building mountainous areas in general, and put forward a policy for production and construction -- "make great efforts to plant trees and grow grass, develop stock-breeding to promote agriculture, and develop agriculture, forestry, stock-breeding, and fishery in an overall manner, suiting measures to local conditions." Viewed from the present situation this policy basically conforms to the guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speeches. Leading circles at various levels and the masses of people have done a lot of work and made some achievements. In the southern mountainous areas in the past 4 years, 703,000 mu of farmland has been earmarked for afforestation and stock-breeding, 550,000 mu of land has been used for growing grass, and 1.46 million mu of land has been used for planting trees. A large number of typical examples have emerged in planting trees, growing grass, conserving soil and water, and developing agriculture, forestry, and stock-breeding in an overall manner. However, our work still falls short of the requirements set by the central authorities.

Compared with what was put forward by Comrade Hu Yaobang -- "plant trees and grow grass, get rid of poverty and endeavor to become rich" -- our guiding ideology is not so deep, scientific, realistic, or thorough. Therefore, the regional CPC Committee is ready to make necessary adjustments and revisions of the policy for building mountainous areas and put growing grass in the first place.

In order to implement the guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speeches, the regional CPC Committee has studied and discussed them on three occasions. Members of the committee have come to the same understanding, pooled their wisdom, and studied and put forward concrete opinions for implementing them. In accordance with discussions of the regional CPC Committee, Hei Boli put forward the following opinions at the meeting:

1. Seriously study the speeches, have a thorough understanding of their guidelines, and effect a big change in the guiding ideology. In addition to the two meetings held by the regional CPC Committee to convey the speeches, a meeting of leading cadres at and above the commune level of mountainous areas will soon be held solely to study how to implement the guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speeches. CPC committees and party groups of various prefectures, cities, counties, and departments directly under the regional CPC Committee must seriously organize study and discussions of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speeches, gain a true understanding of the strategic significance of planting trees and growing grass in developing Ningxia's economy, put forward effective measures for implementing these speeches, and mobilize thousands upon thousands of people to participate in this great undertaking.
2. Do a good job in forming public opinion, extend the scope of publicity, and build up momentum. Various press units must make special efforts to properly organize publicity work. NINGXIA RIBAO must report activities of various localities in implementing Comrade Hu Yaobang's speeches and publish typical experiences in planting trees and growing grass in our region and in other provinces. Television and radio stations must actively cooperate to make a success of this publicity and make sure that everybody knows fully about these speeches. Various counties in mountainous areas must organize mass discussions on important questions of planting trees, growing grass, tackling problems concerning mountains and rivers, and changing the face of our region so that they will conscientiously plant trees and grow grass.
3. Make clear the objective of our struggle and formulate a feasible plan. There are some 48,000 square kilometers of land in mountainous areas in southern Ningxia, which is more or less the same size as that of the Yanan Prefecture. Yanan Prefecture has spent 11 years planting trees and growing grass over one-third of its total area, amounting to over 19 million mu. Can we also attain this goal in mountainous areas in southern Ningxia with some years' efforts? We must organize the cadres and the masses to thoroughly discuss this question.
4. Continue to emancipate our minds and pursue a policy of reducing restrictions. Regarding the implementation of the principle of building mountainous areas, the regional CPC Committee has already formulated several policies, which have recently been restudied and amended and will soon be transmitted to various levels. The general guiding ideology is to pursue a policy of going all out and relaxing restrictions. We must clearly announce that income from farming newly reclaimed land belongs to the person who reclaimed it. His children can inherit this right and this practice will not change for a long time to come. Adhering to the principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle, the state, collectives, and individuals should make concerted efforts to accelerate the work of planting trees and growing grass in order to get rid of poverty in mountainous areas as soon as possible.

We must pay special attention to studying the relaxation of restrictions in economic policies for mountainous areas and policies governing planting trees and growing grass. After receiving policy decisions made by the regional CPC Committee, CPC committees at various levels must seriously study and implement them in light of local conditions.

5. Take actions immediately and seriously do a good job in planting trees in autumn and in collecting seeds of grass and trees. Various localities must regard collecting seeds as a matter of great importance. This is our region's first campaign in implementing Comrade Hu Yaobang's speeches and we must properly fight it. According to next year's tasks of growing grass and saplings, departments of agriculture and forestry must calculate the amount of seeds needed and promptly assign tasks to lower levels. The regional CYL Committee, the regional agricultural and animal husbandry department, the regional forestry department, and the regional education department have jointly issued a circular calling on each youth to collect 1 liang of grass of tree seeds and various other departments must offer their help in this respect. The regional CPC Committee Standing Committee has also made a decision that the secretary, deputy secretaries, and members of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee and chairman and vice chairmen of the regional government must collect 2 liangs of grass or tree seeds, and that beginning from next year each of them must grow grass on 1 fen of land and plant 10 trees in a year. They must continue to do so for a long time to come. Leading cadres at various levels and the party, the government, the Army, and the people throughout the region must immediately unfold autumn tree-planting activities.

6. Do a good job in providing scientific and technical guidance and attach importance to intellectual investment and technical imports. Party organizations at various levels must seriously and properly run training sessions for cadres, technical personnel, CPC, CYL members, and youths in order to increase their scientific and technical knowledge in planting, growing, and managing grass and trees, and in guarding against diseases. We must proceed from our region's realities, increase funds for education, endeavor to do a good job in running colleges and universities, practice among some students the system of assigning graduates to where they were enrolled, and accelerate the development of education. We must continue to do a good job in reforming the structure of secondary education and make great efforts to develop education for workers and staff members. We must strive to make primary education basically universal by 1985. We must stabilize the contingent of intellectuals and give full play to the role of intellectuals of our region. In accordance with our needs, we must take special measures to welcome intellectuals of other provinces to work in our region.

7. Strengthen leadership. The shift of the strategic policy is a new milestone in our region's modernization program. Strengthening leadership in growing grass and planting trees is a matter of utmost importance in invigorating Ningxia's agriculture. We must establish the cadres responsibility system at all levels and practice the method of the leadership signing contracts, each level assuming responsibility, and each individual sharing responsibility. The regional CPC Committee has decided that the secretary, deputy secretaries, members of the Standing Committee, chairman and vice chairmen of the regional government must each sign contracts to take care of a certain section of land and assume definite tasks and responsibilities. This method should also be practiced by the leadership of prefectures, counties, and agricultural reclamation departments in mountainous areas. Various regional departments must also formulate plans to support the construction of mountainous areas and put forward feasible methods for promoting growing grass and planting trees and put them into practice.

In conclusion, Hei Boli said that properly building mountainous areas and eliminating poverty in mountainous areas will greatly benefit generations to come, and this is of great strategic significance in shifting the focus of our country's construction of the northwest at the end of this century and the beginning of the next. This is an enormous project to effect a radical cure of our country's mountains and rivers and is a very glorious and arduous task. The regional CPC Committee calls on party organizations, the broad masses of party members, and people of various nationalities throughout the region to be as determined as the foolish old man who removed the mountains, study books about grass and trees, persistently immerse themselves in effecting a fundamental change in mountainous areas, and work hard to build a new Ningxia in which the peoples of all nationalities will live in friendship, unity, and common prosperity!

NINGXIA LEADERS COLLECT TREE, GRASS SEEDS

OW220205 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1520 GMT 19 Sep 83

[By reporter Zhang Jin]

[Text] Yinchuan, 19 Sep (XINHUA) -- Today Li Xuezhi, secretary of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CPC Committee; Hei Boli, chairman of the regional People's Government; Liu Xueji, commander of the Ningxia Military District; and other leading comrades led more than 80 responsible persons of departments concerned of various units at the regional level to go to the Helan Mountains to collect over 170 jin of grass and tree seeds. These grass and tree seeds will be sent to Yanchi County, an old revolutionary base in the mountainous areas of southern Ningxia, to help make the old revolutionary base green.

Based on the guidelines laid down by Comrade Hu Yaobang in an important speech he recently delivered in the northwest region, the party, government, and Army leaders of Ningxia decided that each leading comrade must take the lead in gathering 2 liang of grass or tree seeds, and that starting next year each person must grow 1 fen of grass and plant 10 trees each year. At the same time they are determined to carry out this task persistently over a long period of time and to lead the people of all nationalities throughout the autonomous region to become as determined as the "foolish old man," grow more grass and trees, and change Ningxia's outlook.

Today they gathered an average of over 2 jin of grass and tree seeds a person.

QINGHAI HOLDS REPORT MEETING ON KEY PROJECTS

HK201427 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] From 12 to 14 September the provincial People's Government held a report meeting on key projects. At the meeting the fourth bureau of the Ministry of Power Industry, the provincial petroleum bureau, (Shitishan) mining bureau, Qinghai aluminum plant, Qinghai potash fertilizer plant, a certain unit of the Railway Crops which is undertaking the task of building the first phase of the Qinghai-Xizang railway, a certain unit of the Capital Construction Engineering Crops which is undertaking the task of rebuilding the Qinghai-Xizang road, and the provincial communications department respectively introduced the progress of their work and reported the difficulties they have encountered in the course of their work and existing problems.

In light of the problems they put forward, the provincial People's Government summoned responsible persons of provincial and city relevant departments to study possible methods of solution. Moreover, at the meeting, answers were given to the demands put forward by all key project units. Regarding the problems our province can solve, measures to solve them were formulated on the spot. Regarding the problems which cannot be solved at the moment or which should be solved by the central authorities, corresponding measures were studied and formulated.

Comrades including Huang Jingbo, Yin Kesheng, and (Wang Jinxian), attended the meeting. While listening to the reports, they carefully asked about the situation.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Governor Huang Jingbo spoke, saying: The aim of this meeting is to exchange information on the situation and to solve problems so that we can work with concerted efforts and endeavor to fulfill the quotas for all key projects. Governor Huang Jingbo said: Since the beginning of this year we have fulfilled or over-fulfilled the quotas for all key projects in our province and achieved very great results. Comrades have long worked hard in places high above sea level which are deficient in oxygen. They have made important contributions toward putting stress on the great northwest in the state economic construction and toward exploiting the great northwest. Your meritorious service will be included in history and will forever be remembered by the people of all nationalities in Qinghai.

In his speech, Comrad Huang Jingbo linked the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," the implementation of the spirit of the central work conference, and the study of Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech with the important significance of doing well in the key projects. He encouraged them to boost their enthusiasm, to work vigorously, and to make new contributions toward the exploitation of the great northwest.

QINGHAI NATIONALITY UNITY GATHERING OPENS 21 SEP

HK220215 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Summary] A Qinghai provincial gathering to commend progressive collectives and individuals in nationality unity opened in Xining this morning, attended by 250 representatives of 11 nationalities. Present at the ceremony were CPC Central Committee member and State Nationalities Affairs Commission Vice Minister Wu Jinghua; and leading comrades of the party, government, Army, and CPPCC in Qinghai including Zhao Haifeng, Huang Jingbo, Huanjuecailang, and Liu Feng. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Huanjuecailang declared the gathering open.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Zhao Haifeng made a speech. He said [begin recording]: "The tasks of this meeting are to seriously study the important instructions delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang during his inspection of Qinghai, profoundly understand the great significance of strengthening nationality unity for developing and building Qinghai, sum up and exchange experiences in implementing the party's nationality policy and strengthening nationality unity, commend progressive collectives and individuals in strengthening nationality unit, and discuss measures for creating a new situation in nationality unity. We believe that as a result of this gathering we will further strengthen the great unity of all nationalities in Qinghai, consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity, promote the vigorous development of economic construction and all work in the province, and create favorable conditions for vigorously developing Qinghai." [end recording]

Comrade Wu Jinghua also made a speech of greetings to the meeting. "He highly praised the province's achievements in nationality work and in economic and cultural construction since the smashing of the gang of four. He stressed the importance of further strengthening nationality unity. He said: Strengthening the unity of all nationalities is the premise and guarantee for developing and building Qinghai. We hope therefore to continually strengthen the close unity of Hans and Tibetans, who make up a considerable portion of the population here, and continually strengthen the unity of Hans and Tibetans with Huis, Monggols, Salars, Tus, Kazaks, and all other minority nationalities. We should strengthen the unity between cadres of all nationalities, between new and old cadres, between cadres with worker and peasant backgrounds and intellectual cadres, and between local cadres and cadres from elsewhere. We must in particular step up education for young people, juveniles, and children of the various nationalities, and cultivate the concept of close unity of nationalities from an early age."

Governor Huang Jingbo delivered a report entitled "Further Strengthen the Great Unity of the Nationalities and Strive To Develop Qinghai."

SHAANXI CURTAILS CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

HK210835 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by Yuan Chenghua: "Provincial Capital Construction Work Conference Decides To Curtail 131 Projects"]

[Text] At the provincial capital construction work conference held on 27 August, Vice Governor Zhang Bin announced the suspension and postponement of 131 projects, which would cut the total value of project investment by 34 million yuan. This is a step toward ensuring the completion of capital construction projects. The conference he said has discovered 78 projects outside the plan, has decided to suspend or postpone the construction of 29 projects which are not covered by the state plan, and has suggested that 24 projects which had been planned to be started this year be classified as standby projects and be postponed for the moment. One hundred and ten items of charges exacted on capital construction units have been examined, and 54 items of unreasonable charges have been banned. The conference has proposed an eight-point guideline by which strict control will be exercised over the scale of capital construction:

All projects in progress each which involved an investment of 50,000 yuan or more and which are not included in the 1983 provincial, prefectural, and city construction plans are classified as projects outside the plan and must be suspended for the moment. Some individual projects which have proved to be necessary and affordable after examination must complete the necessary procedures so as to be included in the plans and to be taken into account with regard to construction scale.

Those projects of the year, which are planned on the basis of insufficient information concerning mineral resources and engineering, geological, and hydrogeological conditions, which rely on underdeveloped technology, which may cause excessive energy consumption, or which will produce slow-selling products, must be suspended for the moment.

Those projects that are supposed to be started according to the year's plan will not be started this year if the necessary conditions are not available by September.

All work quotas left over from last year must be covered by this year's plan.

Eleven types of projects concerning housing renovation, evacuation of houses, highway maintenance, and so on must be handled according to the guideline laid down in document No 153 issued by the State Council last year if they were arranged before late June. And all projects which fail to fulfill the requirements of the document must be suspended. Those projects which were arranged after [as published] the issuance of the document must be handled according to document No 262 jointly issued by the State Planning Commission and other departments this year.

All transformation projects which are treated as capital construction projects will still be counted as part of the transformation plan. Meanwhile, the capital construction projects that have been suspended this time must not be transferred to be covered by the transformation plan and be restarted.

The statistical standards must keep in line with the standards of the plan. All projects whose scale is to be restricted by the plan are subject to separate examination. All projects with a total investment value less than 50,000 yuan are not regarded as large-scale projects.

All self-raised funds to be used to start capital construction projects must be deposited in the Construction Bank according to regulations. All funds owned by departments, localities, and enterprises and deposited in other banks are not allowed to be used in capital construction. All these banks must reject withdrawals if the funds are to be used to start capital construction projects.

BRIEFS

XINJIANG PLA WHEAT PRODUCTION -- The Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps has reaped a bumper wheat harvest on its 4.3 million mu. The corps' gross output of wheat this year is some 1,312 million jin, an increase of some 100 million jin over last year and an increase of some 70 million jin over 1981. The corps' average per-mu yield exceeds 300 jin for the first time. [Summary] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Sep 83 HK]

XINJIANG INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT -- Total industrial output value of Xinjiang in August showed a rise of 3.12 percent over July and an increase of 15.9 percent over August last year. Total output value from January to August rose by 16.43 percent over the same period of last year and amounted to 69.66 percent of the year's plan. Growth of light industry continued to exceed that of heavy industry. [Summary] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 15 Sep 83 HK]

BEIJING ARTICLE STRESSES CONTACTS FOR REUNIFICATION

OW220135 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Station commentator's article: "The Moon in the Sky Is Full, People on Earth Yearn For Reunification"]

[Text] Over the past few days our compatriots on both sides of the Taiwan Strait have been busy preparing for the joyous mid-autumn festival, a traditional Chinese festival. But although the moon in the sky is full, not every family on earth is happily reunited and can eat moon cakes and appreciate the bright full moon together. Think of how many parents with wrinkled faces on both sides of the strait are calling the childhood names of their sons and daughters. Think of how many gray-haired wives have been waiting for the return of their respective husbands for 10 years, 20 years, and even 30 years. Just think of how many brothers are still yearning to see each other, even if only just once in their lifetime. This is exactly as a poem reads: Since ancient times, separation hurts people full of affection for their loved ones; they feel most lonesome at festival time.

On 1 January 1979 the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress issued a message to compatriots in Taiwan, laying down an important political principle on peaceful reunification of the motherland. In September 1981 Chairman Ye Jianying further elaborated on a nine-point policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the realization of China's peaceful reunification. In a speech at the opening ceremony of the First Session of the Sixth National Committee of the CPPCC in June 1983, Deng Yingchao pointed out: Those who favor the motherland's reunification are patriots. If we all support reunification, we can sit down and discuss any question. We can always solve all questions in a fair and reasonable way. Not long after Deng Yingchao made these remarks, Deng Xiaoping, at a meeting with Professor Li Yu-yang, made public some tentative ideas on peaceful reunification of the Chinese mainland and Taiwan.

Over the past several years Taiwan compatriots, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, and Overseas Chinese compatriots, with great patriotic zeal, have made many very good proposals on the question of peaceful reunification of the motherland, which is really the general trend and popular feeling.

Of course, it takes time to achieve peaceful reunification because the mainland and Taiwan unfortunately have been separated for more than 30 years. But we must begin by making the first step; without this first step, nothing can be done.

In an interview with Professor Li Yu-yang on 26 June, Deng Xiaoping said: There should be appropriate measures to achieve reunification. This is why we have proposed talks between the two parties on an equal basis to bring about a third round of cooperation. Deng also suggested that the two sides make more contacts in order to understand each other better.

Now please just think, compatriots. How can we possibly achieve the peaceful reunification of the motherland if there are no contacts between both sides of the strait? The moon in the sky is full, and people on earth are yearning for reunion. How wistfully is everyone at this very moment longing for free travel between the mainland and Taiwan! Compatriots, let us continue to make our due contribution to promoting the great cause of peaceful reunification of the motherland.

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DENG XIAOPING COMMENTS ON UNIFICATION DRAW REACTION

WA221115 Beijing BAN YUE LIAN in Chinese 25 Aug 83 pp 16-17

[Article by You Zhong: "Genuine Desires for Peaceful Unification of the Motherland -- Public Opinion Abroad and in Hong Kong on the Talk Between Deng Xiaoping and Winston Yang"]

[Text] The announcement on 29 July of a talk between Deng Xiaoping and Professor Winston Yang of Seton Hall University, New Jersey, stimulated strong reaction abroad and in Hong Kong. Major Western news agencies and many newspapers in the United States, Japan, Thailand, India and Hong Kong carried commentaries during the few days after the announcement. They generally expressed the belief that it was a very important talk concerning the Taiwan issue and that it indicated that the CPC sincerely hopes that the mainland and Taiwan can achieve peaceful unification.

The Most Comprehensive View on the Unification of the Mainland and Taiwan

The Japanese KYODO NEWS AGENCY stated that this conversation with Deng Xiaoping is the most comprehensive view that Beijing has brought forth on the Taiwan issue since the "nine-point proposal" declaration by Ye Jianying in September 1981, putting the substance of the "nine-point proposal" into more concrete terms. The WASHINGTON POST said that the talk explained in the clearest and very detailed terms the situation after the unification of Taiwan with the mainland. The INDIAN EXPRESS has also said that this talk represents Beijing's most authoritative and precise statement to date on Taiwan and that it will strengthen the appeal of its Taiwan policy.

Firm Adherence to Principle, Flexibility in Attitude

In their commentaries, the majority of newspapers abroad and in Hong Kong discussed Deng Xiaoping's views on his opposition to complete autonomy for Taiwan. Japanese news agencies believe that in pointing out his views, Deng Xiaoping has strengthened in principle the call for unification with Taiwan and that his views are completely in accord with reason. At the same time, public opinion abroad and in Hong Kong generally believe that this talk shows that the mainland's attitude on the issue of unification with Taiwan is both warm and flexible and that "Beijing is increasingly according more generous terms to Taipei concerning unification." The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said that Deng Xiaoping's talk is "the most comprehensive statement by a Chinese leader to date on the Taiwan issue," and that it indicates that "Beijing has come a long way in granting true autonomy to Taiwan." The BALTIMORE SUN said that in setting forth Beijing's terms for unification, Deng Xiaoping has added some new details that had not been presented before and are much warmer than the terms set forth in the past. The Japanese KYODO NEWS AGENCY believes that the talk indicated that China wants to adopt a warm and concrete attitude in conducting the work of winning a unification for the motherland.

Sincere Desire for Realization of Peaceful Unification

The commentary by the Hong Kong TUNG-FANG JIH-PAO stated that the talk, viewed from whatever viewpoint, "has absolutely no propaganda or capitulationist flavor in it." It is a "solid discussion according the facts." The newspaper believes that exchanging opinions with Winston Yang, a well-known pro-Taiwan KMT scholar, demonstrates the sincere wish of the Chinese Communist Party in searching for a way to peacefully unite the mainland with Taiwan. Moreover, if Winston Yang had not been the first to disclose to the news media the contents of the talk, Beijing would not necessarily have disclosed it. Therefore, it can be said that the disclosure of the talk bears no

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The INDIAN EXPRESS also stated that the talk indeed has made the sincere desire of peaceful unification clear. Major Western news agencies in reporting the talk mentioned that not too long ago Deng Xiaoping discussed national unification with foreign science and technology specialists; Chinese journals have also reported that scholars from both Taiwan and the mainland attended academic discussion meetings on the "prospects for unifying China" held in the United States. They believe that all these events prove that China is striving for an early realization of national unification.

Taiwan Authorities Should Dispel Their Suspicion

The CHINA DAILY of Thailand published a special feature stating that it is not strange for Taiwan to be suspicious of the unification issue. There is a great disparity in strength between the KMT and the Communists. The Taiwan authorities can not help but worry that they would be "swallowed up." However in the latest talk Deng Xiaoping fully expressed Beijing's sincerity. For the welfare of the people and the realization of national unification, Taiwan should dispel its suspicion. To prove whether or not Beijing is sincere, Taiwan should explore the truth by dispatching people to make contacts [with the mainland] instead of keeping the entire matter at bay. The Hong Kong TIAN-TIAN JIH-PAO stated that Taiwan has absolutely refused to discuss Deng's talk. Hence on the issue of unification, everyone can see that Beijing is far more enthusiastic than Taipei.

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HONG KONG RADIO ON 22 SEP SINO-BRITISH TALKS

HK220520 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The first session in the fourth round of talks on Hong Kong's future has ended after 3 hours of negotiations between the Chinese and the British sides. Neither side would comment on progress after the talks. Glynis Green reports:

[Begin recording] The British delegation at the talks arrived noticeably later than usual at the guest house which has been set aside for the negotiations. Peking's chief negotiator, Vice Foreign Minister Yao Guang, told waiting reporters that there was no change in China's position. A news blackout has been imposed on the negotiations, which have been held in an atmosphere of Chinese allegations that Britain has colonialist intentions as far as Hong Kong is concerned.

The British side has increased its negotiators to seven, with the addition of the first secretary at the British Embassy in Peking, Mr David Blunt.

One of the Chinese delegates confirmed that he had recently been in Hong Kong for a special meeting with the local head of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, who has also been a member of China's negotiating team.

The talks have now ended for today, but both sides are scheduled to meet again tomorrow.

Diplomatic observers in Peking say it now seems increasingly unlikely that anything concrete will emerge from the present round of negotiations. [end recording]

PRC FOREIGN AFFAIRS EXPERT ON HONG KONG ISSUE

HK220626 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 22 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Report: "Huan Xiang Looks at Future of Hong Kong; Two Stages To Maintain Prosperity"]

[Text] The fourth round of Sino-British talks is going to be held today and tomorrow in Beijing, so our reporter interviewed Huan Xiang, a famous expert on international issues, who is in Hong Kong at present. He held that the attitude taken by China is clear-cut, consistent, and unswerving. The Chinese Government will certainly recover sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997, and sovereignty and administrative power are inseparable.

Huan Xiang pointed out that on the British side, however, it has been clearly shown that there are two kinds of opinion, according to the debate in the past few days over the remarks made by Mr Edward Heath. One opinion holds that Britain should proceed from a correct understanding of the development trend of human history, from the interests of the entire British nation, and from the good relationship between Britain and China which has been developing since 1972, and smoothly solve with China the problem of Hong Kong's future on the basis of returning sovereignty (including administrative power) rationally, which is favorable to both Britain and China. The other opinion, however, does not consider the development trend of human history. Neither does it consider the interests of the entire British nation nor the good relationships between Britain and China which are still developing. It attempts to continue holding the colonial administration of Hong Kong. We may call the people with this opinion a stubborn faction.

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Huan Xiang expressed the belief that between these two factions on the British side, the former is, of course, deeply conscious of the righteousness of the cause. Mr Heath, former British prime minister, said recently that only when sovereignty over Hong Kong is returned to the Chinese Government can both Chinese and British parties reach favorable arrangements. As for the other faction, it will surely be opposed strongly by the Chinese side, no matter what cover it adopts. I hope that it will calm down and not play again the so-called "public opinion card" or the "economic card."

Huan Xiang arrived in Hong Kong on 5 September from Beijing in the company of several Chinese economists. This is his sixth visit to Hong Kong. He said that the first visit to Hong Kong was in 1938 and the latest one was last year. When he was interviewed by our reporter yesterday morning, he made remarks on problems surrounding the future of Hong Kong.

Huan Xiang pointed out: As the British side has these two different kinds of opinion, they should make a sensible decision as soon as possible.

On the issue of foreign relations between China and Britain, Huan Xiang can be regarded as an experienced person. In the mid-1950's he was the Chinese charge d'affaires to Britain. He recalled that Sino-British relations were unfriendly and cold at that time. It was not until 1972 that China and Britain agreed to upgrade relations from the level of charge d'affaires to the ambassadorial level. Since then the two nations have been developing their bilateral relations without interruption in political, economic, and cultural affairs. Take recent examples: Recently the two nations have been discussing a joint venture for constructing a nuclear plant in Guangdong Province, and the state-run British Petroleum Corporation has won a tender in the South China Sea oil exploration project. These show that in the long-term view, there is plenty of room for Sino-British cooperation, and nobody wants to see the problem of Hong Kong's future obstruct Sino-British relations or cause them to even deteriorate.

Huan Xiang pointed out that the "1997" issue was brought forward by the British side right from the start. Recently the British side has played the so-called "public opinion card" and "economic card" in an attempt to press China through all kinds of means and pressure to make concessions for the colonial administration which is insisted upon by the British. However, it is undoubtedly true that the British attempt will be in vain.

He added that in the past 2 days, newspapers in mainland China and in Hong Kong have reprinted special articles from BAN YUE TAN, a Beijing magazine, and GUOJI WENTI YANJIU. What he learned from these articles is that no matter what stage the Sino-British talks have reached, neither side should harbor illusions and misunderstanding or engage in impractical thinking. Is it that China has not made clear its attitude? As for progress in the present and future Sino-British talks, it is up to the British side to see what attitude it takes and what specific suggestion it makes in the present round of talks.

Beijing Willingly Adopts Measures To Stabilize the Economy of Hong Kong

On the issue of how to maintain the prosperity of Hong Kong from now on, Huan Xiang held that the goal can be achieved through two stages. The first stage is the transition period from the present to 1997. Only when Britain agrees to return sovereignty (including administrative power) to China by that time, is China willing to cooperate with the British and adopt all kinds of active measures to stabilize the economy of Hong Kong.

Specifically speaking, there are three basic characteristics of the measures adopted by mainland China in maintaining the economy of Hong Kong in this period. The first is to strengthen its industrial investment in Hong Kong; the second is to strengthen the economic treatment it has accorded the 5 million residents of Hong Kong in the past; the third is to make joint efforts with foreign capitalists, of course including the British capitalists, to strive to invigorate the economy of Hong Kong.

Huan Xiang said: After 1997, that is, when the Chinese Government recovers sovereignty over Hong Kong, Hong Kong will carry out the practice of "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong." We have confidence in "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong." The achievements of Hong Kong in the past and at present should be regarded as the result of great efforts made by the Hong Kong people, though the British have made some contributions in some aspects of decisionmaking. Just as Mr Heath realized after he finished his China visit, the future prosperity of Hong Kong will simply not depend on Britain.

Huan Xiang held that Hong Kong will certainly maintain its original capitalist system and that Hong Kong people will surely have opportunities to bring their talent into play. After 1997, Hong Kong may maintain its decisionmaking power, as it has at present, on the issue of foreign relations and take part in international economic relations. There is still no need to be worried about the right of speech, right of personal freedom, right of entering and leaving the country freely, and the style of living. This is because the Chinese Government has declared that it will not interfere.

On the current hot issue of the Hong Kong dollar, Huan Xiang held that the devaluation of the Hong Kong dollar involves many complicated economic influences on the Hong Kong dollar itself. For example, the most obvious factors are the strong U.S. dollar in the world monetary market and the double-digit rate of inflation in Hong Kong. However, the recent large fluctuation of the local currency is due to some people who stir up trouble rather than because of the issue of 1997. They intentionally made use of the issue and use it as a pretext in an attempt to exert pressure on China on the eve of the fourth round of Sino-British talks.

Huan Xiang in closing said that under the present circumstances, if we want to maintain the prosperity of Hong Kong in the future, the British have to make clear and solve three issues. First, they should rationally consider and act on the issue of sovereignty and administrative power over Hong Kong, that is, to acknowledge that sovereignty and administrative power over Hong Kong belong to China. Second, they should quickly stabilize the present unstable economy of Hong Kong. For example, on the issue of the Hong Kong dollar exchange rate, the Hong Kong authorities should not continue to use the "noninterference" policy as a pretext. This is because freedom does not mean noninterference, and interference does not mean lack of freedom. Has not the Hong Kong Government adopted many interfering measures to discredit the Hong Kong dollar? The practice of noninterference is in fact interference to the greatest extent. Third, they should extend directive assistance in the industrial development of Hong Kong.

Huan Xiang arrived in Hong Kong on a personal visit on 5 September and is leaving tomorrow for a European visit.

Huan Xiang is an adviser to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, a responsible person of the International Relations Center of the State Council, and the vice chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the NPC Standing Committee.

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CHINA
HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PAPERS SCORE BRITISH OVER NEGOTIATIONS, 'ECONOMIC CARD'

WEN WEI PO Editorial

HK211038 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 21 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Commenting on the 'Economic Card' Played by the Hong Kong British"]

[Text] Not long ago, a newspaper carried in a column a series of articles commenting on various indications that the British authorities in Hong Kong were playing the "public opinion card" with respect to the future of Hong Kong and pointing out that they were stepping up and intensifying their offensive. This series concluded: "Fortunately, the Hong Kong Government so far has not played the economic card!"

Unfortunately, the conclusions made by this author have been immediately refuted by the real actions of the Hong Kong British Government. The Hong Kong British authorities not only have played the "public opinion card," but are also more purposely and unscrupulously playing the "economic card." Specific indication of their playing the "economic card" has been the unreasonably steep fall in the Hong Kong currency the past few months.

Since last September the Hong Kong currency has witnessed three abnormal and abrupt falls. The first fall took place last September, the second between April and June this year, and the third happened recently. All of them were closely connected with the Sino-British talks. The first took place when the British prime minister was loudly talking about the validity of the three unequal treaties; the second was observed around the second round of talks; and the third happened on the eve of the forthcoming round of talks. In addition, two of these three falls were triggered by large-scale selling of Hong Kong dollars in London. This of course cannot be simply regarded as a coincidence.

It is very obvious that the Hong Kong British authorities already planned to play the "economic card" while they were playing the "public opinion card," but they did not take unbridled actions on the first two occasions and stopped at the critical moment. However, this time they have just gone forward, boldly, regardless of the consequences.

It is known in financial circles that the fall of the Hong Kong currency is partly due to intrinsic economic factors. But the real cause for the abnormally steep fall of the currency is the attempt by speculative groups to take advantage of the Hong Kong issue to engage in unbridled speculation. In his mid-term financial report, Mr Bremridge, financial secretary of the Hong Kong Government, not only failed to mention the errors in his economic policy which gave rise to the fall in the Hong Kong currency, but also disregarded the fact that speculative groups were trying to fish in troubled waters. He insisted that the fall in the currency "was not due to economic factors but rather to the lack of confidence." He asserted that "the Hong Kong Government felt quite helpless," and that "the Hong Kong Government would not exempt the interest tax on Hong Kong dollar deposits,".... Were these words not an open encouragement to speculation? How can the Hong Kong currency escape from a steep fall under the impact of such a definite hint? The rise in the exchange rate of the Hong Kong dollar with the U.S. dollar from more than seven to more than eight is of course closely related to the encouragement of Mr Bremridge.

Moreover, Bremridge even falsely accused his critics. The financial secretary must have known that most goods supplied to Hong Kong by the mainland are paid for in Hong Kong dollars, which is only a local currency. These revenues have to be exchanged for the U.S. dollar which, as an international currency, can be used in payment for the imported goods which the mainland needs. This has been an old practice for the last 30-odd years and is an absolutely normal transaction procedure which can help to stabilize commodity prices in Hong Kong as well as to guarantee the foreign currency revenue of the mainland. However, by stating that the Bank of China is the number one buyer of the U.S. currency, Mr Bremridge tried to link speculation activities to China. This was really unfair.

Mr Bremridge's purpose in playing the "economic card" was obvious: On the one hand, he wanted to demonstrate that British administration is indispensable to the Hong Kong economy so as to add to their bargaining power at the conference table and to attain their goal of the so-called "extension of administrative power;" and, on the other hand, he wanted to shirk responsibility for the economic chaos and thus shift the blame onto China.

Perhaps Mr Bremridge is proud of his work. But he has actually made a miscalculation. If he had remained quiet on the problem concerning the Hong Kong currency, other people probably would have failed to get a clear understanding of the intention of the Hong Kong Government. However, as soon as he made the statement, the public saw the government in its true colors and realized that the Hong Kong British authorities did not have the least intention of "maintaining the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong," and that the government would never hesitate to sacrifice the interests of the colonialists.

What are the consequences of creating a crisis of confidence, adopting a laissez faire policy, and encouraging speculation in the Hong Kong money market? First of all these activities are pernicious to industry, commerce, and other trades in Hong Kong. As most raw materials and semifinished products needed by Hong Kong have to be bought with U.S. dollars, the good prospects in exports at present will be canceled out if the Hong Kong currency continues to fall. Second, these activities will infringe upon the interests of the Hong Kong residents as the steep fall of the Hong Kong currency is equivalent to a reduction of salary by a wide margin. In the past few days the prices of all imported goods whose cost is calculated in connection with the U.S. currency were sharply increased and many trades have been considering a price increase. The Hong Kong residents are being threatened by a drop in living standards. By and large all problems stemming from the steep fall of the Hong Kong currency will be severe blows to the people's livelihood.

The Hong Kong British authorities always promise that they will be "responsible" to the Hong Kong residents. Did they really keep their promise when they engaged in the above activities?

TA KUNG PAO Article

HK220206 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English 22 Sep 83 p 2

["The Past Week" column]

[Text] A Game at Brinkmanship?

What has been happening here in Hong Kong is looking more and more like a game at brinkmanship. And the war cry was "confidence." In fact this keynote was first set more than a year ago, at a time before Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Beijing visit, by a top government official here. Answering a question at an off-the-record press briefing, he raised the question of "confidence" and obliquely implied that business here would have confidence only in the Hong Kong Government with its century-old track record.

Ever since then all business failings in Hong Kong, including even the collapse of the much overheated and speculation-bound local property market, have been blamed on the position China has taken over the question of Hong Kong. Shrieking appeals have been made by newcomers to the fringe of power here for people to speak out on Hong Kong's future. The sense of urgency they brought and the totally negative attitude they have taken towards China's position on Hong Kong certainly did not soothe people's nerves.

Protesting categorically that there was nothing the Hong Kong Government could do to prop up the failing Hong Kong dollar, Hong Kong financial secretary once again made the accusation to shift the blame on China. Following his example, one of those above-mentioned newcomers told a rally against the rising utility charges and fees that the Hong Kong Government was in no position to control the ongoing inflation, for which he again put the blame on China.

Interestingly, he struck a more optimistic note after that by telling the big gathering in Victoria Park that they did not have to worry, for he was sure that after the end of this year, China would back away from its present position, meaning obviously that China would accept the proposition advocated by him as well as others behind him that China should recover an empty sovereignty by 1997 while leaving the administration in the hands of a colonial government, in fact if not in name.

Sovereignty Indivisible

It is evident that for the Chinese, sovereignty and power of administration are indivisible, and the Chinese Government simply cannot accept an empty and meaningless sovereignty. Last Saturday Li Haepei, an international law specialist in Beijing, wrote an article for TA KUNG PAO on this subject. Following are some of the salient points (translated into English) raised by Li in his article:

"The Charter of the United Nations (Chapter 1, Article 2, Section 4) stipulates: 'All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.'"

On the internal aspect, "The sovereign country has exclusive rights or powers over the following: to decide on the system of the country, to enact the country's law and to ensure its implementation. Therefore, the sovereign country has the supreme powers over legislation, jurisdiction and administration within its boundaries, in which no other country can interfere.

"The territorial sovereignty means the exercise of exclusive and supreme power over every person and everything within (a country's) territorial boundaries."

Li acknowledges that there have been in history cases of the separation of sovereignty and administrative power. For this he cites the British administration of Cyprus of Turkey between 1878 and 1914; the empire of Austria-Hungary's administration over Turkey's Bosnia and Hercegovina from 1878 to 1908; the lease of Jiaozhouwan by the Manchu government to France in 1898. In the opinion of Oppenheimer, all these cases involved a territorial secession. Having thus cited this 19th-20th century authority on international law, Li goes on to write:

"1. (In all the above-mentioned cases), under the name of the secession of administrative power, one country actually ceded its internal and territorial sovereignty over a part of its territory to another country for a certain period of time...In other words, in such a transaction the actual sovereignty over a specified territory has been transferred from one country to another for a specified period of time. Obviously this amounts to an infringement upon the sovereignty of the former.

"2. In the period of imperialism during the 19th century, such unequal practices based on the principle of the weak being the prey of the strong were far from rare. Today, however, in the time of collapse of colonialism when more and more oppressed nations have arisen, the revolutionary peoples who have stood up will never accept such practices.

"3. The real interests of any single country lie in the principle of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation with other countries. To bring about such cooperation, it is imperative for all countries to respect each other's sovereignty and equality in sovereignty. Therefore farsighted statesmen have to move out of their former track determinedly to adopt policies along such principles, instead of hanging on to the practice of disregarding the sovereignty of other countries."

Doubts And Worries

Undeniably there are people here who still have their doubts and worries over the future. The most outstanding ones are whether it is possible to maintain capitalism in Hong Kong under the overall socialist society on the mainland, and whether the communists on the mainland will keep to their promises.

Dogmatically one was heard to have said that to have a capitalist enclave on the border of a big socialist country was impossible, for there had been no precedent. To this we have to point out that progress in history began with a new departure from the old. Mankind would have been living today still like Adam and Eve if they had been told not to start anything new. Furthermore, Hong Kong as a capitalist entity has existed and been flourishing in its close relations with the socialist mainland. There will be nothing to foul these close relations as long as the law practiced in Hong Kong remains in the main unchanged, or, as some of the prominent legalists here proposed, the principle of the independence of the law prevails.

The policies being formulated in Beijing are part and parcel of the open-door policy upheld by the government and the people, an essential part to the four modernizations drive. As long as the open-door policy remains, and it will certainly operate far into the next century, the policies towards Hong Kong will remain unchanged.

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